The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,460.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazett* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 69
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	19
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	9 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable number of times special terms may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

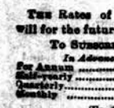
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. Goa, 1,905 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Mar.		Apr.
Leaves Bombay	25	Leaves Tuticorin	2
„ Ramagherry	26	„ Colombo	3
„ Vingorla	26	„ Galle	4
„ Goa	28	„ Madras	7
„ Carwar	27	„ Madras	9
„ Mangalore	28	„ Cocconada	11
„ Tellicherry	29	„ Vingapatam	12
„ Cannanore	30	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Calicut	30	„ Calingapatam	13
„ Beypore	31	„ Gopalapore	13
„ Cochin	31	„ False Point	15
„ Alleppey	31	Arrives CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers and the interchange or from inducement for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Penang, Malacca, Acheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government,

will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at VERAVAL, GUARDEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMMAH.

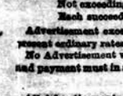
The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. B. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Mar.		Apr.
Leaves Bombay	24	Leaves Bussrah	12
„ Kurrachee	26	„ Mahomerah	13
„ Muscat	31	„ Fao	13
	Apr.	„ Bahrein	14
„ Bunder Abbas	2	„ Linga	19
„ Linga	6	„ Bunder Abbas	21
„ Bunder	8	„ Jask	22
„ Fao	8	„ Gunder	24
„ Mahomerah	9	Arrives KURRACHEE	28
Arrives Bussrah	9	Arrives BOMBAY	May 1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to KURRACHEE every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. A. Hassell, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th March 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangarole and Dutch Mandvie.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. B. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st on the 24th, of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Ades	42 guns	£15	£4
Suez	36 „	22	9
Port Said	36 „	22	9
Messina	50 „	34	14
Naples	50 „	34	14
Leghorn	50 „	34	14
Genoa	50 „	34	14
Marseilles	52 „	35	14-10

Including Wines & Provisions.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st April 1876.
ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th April 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
ASSYRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Steward on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

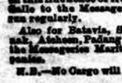
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Mazagaon Street.

Bombay, 6th December 1875.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SUCCEED THE BRANKSOME HALL.



THE TRENTHAM HALL will be despatched to LIVERPOOL on or about the 1st of May. Definite notice as to the sailing date will be given at least a fortnight before she sails.

The attention of intending passengers is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade, and are built to steam 12 knots and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 26 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, VIA SUEZ CANAL

TO SAIL 1ST APRIL.

THE Powerful First-class Steamer J. B. WALKER, 1,462 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for Twelve First Class Passengers. An inspection is invited. FARE—Rs. 350, without Wines.

Apply to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH MAY.

THE splendid Steamer GALA. TRA, 3,001 Tons Gross Register, 350 Horse Power nominal, classed 100 A. 1. at Lloyd's, has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers.

She carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

Passengers must be engaged through Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Mar. 1876.	
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews.	1900	400	20th	Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott...	3777	600	27th	Southampton.
				April.	
VENETIA	G. J. Bebot	2736	450	3rd	Suez, &c.
S.S. HURLA	R. H. Hall	2036	450	5th	London direct.
SIAM	W. W. Hazelwood	2000	500	10th	Southampton.
ASSAM	G. F. Cates	3033	500	17th	Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th	Southampton.
				May.	
KAMBEHI	A. Symons	2481	370	1st	Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

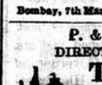
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

[BE]TWEEN BOMBAY, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 21st March 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, J.C. Bayot, (2,725 Tons and 450 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any parcel of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 7th March 1876. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

DIRECT STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. and O. Company's S.S. NURIA, (2,038 Tons, 450 Horse Power,) will be despatched for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 3 P.M.

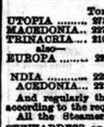
PASSAGE MONEY, (including Canal Fees.)

First Class	Rs. 600
Second Class	300

G. F. HENRY,
Bombay, 4th March 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
UTOPIA	2731	679	....	....	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.
TRINACRIA	2107	454	18th Mar.	25th Mar.	17th May.
also—					
EUROPA	2977	424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	2289	500	do	do	10th July.
ACEDONIA	2173	486	do	do	10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. SUEZ.

FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 500 Rs. 350.

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE First-Class full-powered Steamer DAKHLA, Captain R. Joy, will leave for LONDON about the 26th instant, and has excellent accommodation for a few First-Class Saloon Passengers. FARE—£40.

Apply to

KNOOP & Co.,
Treasher's Building, Esplanade.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons, 31st March.

THE above Vessel will have despatch about the date named. She has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board:—

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March 1876.

To be followed by the XANTHO, about 15th April.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES for sale by Public Auction, (by order of Dya Jods, and Hirjee Jods of the Mazagaon) and on account and risk of Coombar Daya Poonja, the Mortgagor.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, and under and by virtue of the power of sale, reserved to them, by a deed of Mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of May 1873,

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the undermentioned Property.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with a dwelling house, stable, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the eastern side of Coombarwada Street, in the sub-district of Mazagaon, registered in the Books of Collector, of Land Revenue, under Nos. 1825, and 1941, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 96, containing (439 8/9) square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east, by the Coombarwada Street, on the west by the sweepers passage, on the north by the house of Wagu Lucka, and on the south by the passage, and the house of Wagu Lucka.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with a dwelling house situate, lying and being, without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the eastern side of Coombarwada Street, in the sub-district of Mazagaon, registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 1937, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 98, containing (282 2/9) square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the Coombarwada Street, on the west by a sweepers passage, on the north by the house of Wagu Lucka, and on the south by the house of Hasra Lucka.

For particulars and conditions of sale, may be seen by applying to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
Bombay, 20th March 1876. Auctioneer.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property in Marine Street, Fort, opposite the Government Bonded Warehouse.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., on the undermentioned premises by order of the owner leaving the country.

All that piece or parcel of ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and containing in measurement about 800 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 18, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and bounded on the north by the property of Cursetjee Cavasjee Mahhoorjee, on the south by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Jamsundjeejee Pookhanawalla, on the east by the Marine Street, and on the west by the property of Burjorjee Rustomjee Readymoney.

The above property is at present occupied by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, Solicitors, Messrs. F. L. Latham and H. C. Kirkpatrick, Barrister-at-Law and others, and yields a monthly rent of Rs. 250, besides some portion being unoccupied.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th March 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

AUCTION SALE

On Wednesday, 22nd March, at ½ past 4 p.m.

SEVERAL SERVICEABLE HORSES belonging to Dealers and Gentlemen proceeding Home will be sold to close account.

1 Open Carriage by "Vesey," of Bath.
1 Do. do. by "Nem."

Gentlemen wishing to send their Carriages or Horses may send them to stand in the Stables for inspection from TO-MORROW,

20th March 1876. BDOOLLA.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE A[SSURANCE] COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual:—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.	Rheumatism.
Loss of Voice, Asthma, &c.	Local Paralysis.
Pulmonary Affections.	Sciatica:
Lumbago.	Gout.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Indigestion.	Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Deafness.	Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1866 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back a 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, 20TH MARCH, GRAND REVIVAL OF THE GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME OF BLUE BEARD; OR THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

SELIM	Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.
BLUE BEARD	Mr. W. H. Wallace.
HARLEQUIN	Mr. Henry Aveling.
COLUMBINE	Miss Ruth Gray.
HARLEQUINA	Miss Jessie Gray.
PANTALOON	Mr. Chas. H. Palmer.
CLOWN	Mr. M. Comerford.
POLICEMAN A1	Master Geo. Bayes.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; and Gallery, Rs. 1.
Family Tickets admitting 5, at Boxes & Co.'s, Rs. 10.
Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

THE NEW FORT THEATRE, APOLLO STREET,

ENTRANCE TO ENGLISH HOTEL.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, 20TH MARCH.

THE STAR COMPANY IN COMEDY, FARCE, AND BURLESQUE.

LA SONNAMBULA, BURLESQUE.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class.....Rs. 2 | Second Class.....Rs. 1
Doors open at 8. Performance to commence 9 o'clock punctually.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF THE DAKORE BRANCH RAILWAY TO PALI.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the Works will be received up to the 30th instant. Plans and specifications may be seen on application.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

General Offices, Bombay, 18th March 1876.

BILLIARDS.

per set Rs.

BEST AFRICAN IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, 2 1/16	27 0
Do. do. do. do. 2 1/8	30 0
Do. do. do. do. 2 3/16	34 0
POOL BALLS	85 0
PYRAMID BALLS	120 0
BEST ASH CUES	each 3 0
BUTTED CUES	each Rs. 5 and 6 0
CUE TIPS	per dozen 0 12
PREPARED CHALK	„ 0 12
SUPERFINE BILLIARD CLOTH, per piece for a full-sized Table	100 0

SOUNDY & COMPANY, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GODOO PREMJEE has CONTRACTED to SELL to RAMJEE CUMMA, all that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, with the Message, Tenement or Dwelling House and premises standing thereon, situate on the West side of Hesojee Hussajee Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the City of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 516 and 516, and assessed under No. 5, on the East by the Public Road called Essajee Hussajee Street aforesaid, on the West by the house of Yussoojee Premjee, on the North by the house of Pussoo Jetsee, and on the South by the house of Jewrae Bootoonsey, and which said ground contain by admeasurement One Hundred and Eighty-four square yards and Three-ninth of a square yard, or thereabouts, all persons having any claim or claims against the said premises by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims which will be considered as abandoned.—Dated this 18th day of March 1876.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors for Purchaser.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TRUSHNAJEE MADOWJEE, ANANTA CRUSHNAJEE, and MOROBA CRUSHNAJEE, his Sons, and BHICOO CASHINATH of Bombay, have CONTRACTED to SELL to TRIBHOWANDAS JADOWJEE, all those two several pieces or parcels of Land or Ground of Pension and Tax, collectively assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 686 and 686, together with the Messuages, Tenements, or Buildings standing thereon, respectively assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos 18, 19, 20, 21 and 23, situate, lying, and being in Fofulwady Street, in the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of Bhooleshwar Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 726 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the property of Gursondass Hurjeewandass and of Dayal Kallidass and partly by the Fofulwady Street, on the West formerly by the property of Gopal Khemjee and now of Hormusjee Pawen, on the North partly by the Dharmshalla belonging to Narayen Bawa and the sweepers' passage belonging to the said Vendors and dividing the same, and partly by the property of Sonoobhai Josey, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors. Any person or persons having any claim upon the abovementioned premises either by way of Mortgage, Sale, Inheritance, Gift, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office in Forbes Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 17th day of March 1876.

TYABJEE & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

J. NEUBERG.

A FRESH SHIPMENT OF

Tr. BICHE-LATOUR'S

FAVORITE CLARETS.

JUST TO HAND.

MEDOC VIEUX,
A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME WINE.
Per Doz. Quarts ..... Rs. 11 0 0
„ Pints ..... „ 6 8 0

PAUILLAC,
SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.
Per Doz. Quarts ..... Rs. 13 0 0
„ Pints ..... „ 7 8 0

ST. JULIEN,
A RICH, FULL-BODIED AFTER-DINNER WINE, OF EXQUISITE AROMA.
Per Doz. Quarts ..... Rs. 18 0 0
„ Pints ..... „ 10 0 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES is respectfully invited, and comparison made with similarly quoted Brands of other Houses.

STILL HOCK.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER

BODENHEIMER	per Doz.	Quarts	Rs. 15 0
GEISENHEIMER	„	Do.	„ 16 0
	„	Pints	„ 9 0
NIERSTEINER	„	Quarts	„ 20 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 11 0
RUDESHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 12 0
MAROOBRUNNER	„	Quarts	„ 26 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 14 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Quarts	„ 28 0
HOCHHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 32 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 17 0

5 per Cent. Discount on taking ½ Dozen Quarts.

For consumption in Hot Climates no Wines can surpass these; few can equal

FOR SPECIMEN WINES.

J. NEUBERG'S PRICE LIST APPLY TO

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large, well-furnished BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED by a Young Man, employment, understands Book-keeping, has been connected with the Press 5 years, good Testimonials and references. C.J., care of this Office.

DeSOUZA'S plain and wholesome food
Dull appetite will whet.
Pure drinks to wet the thirsty throat
All Mothers you'll get.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6½, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

SOLID ICE!!!

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE MAKING MACHINE.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an anna for fuel.

Small size to make about 2 lb. of Ice at each operation, with stove and chimney, wrapper two thermometers, &c. complete, Rs. 150. Larger size to make about 4 lb. of Ice at each operation, with stove and chimney, wrapper and thermometers, &c. complete, Rs. 225.

Carre's New Patent Ice Machine.

(SILVER MEDAL AWARDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.)

TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order.

This important invention may be considered as a boon to all residents in tropical climates.

In a very few minutes, water at 80° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point; in about half an hour, a block of Ice can be produced at a cost of, say, one or two annas. Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decanter is specially useful for cooling Water or other Liquids, or for making Sherbet, &c.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result *reducing the water to Ice.*

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with ACCESSORIES complete.		
Do.	Do.	on Two DECANTERS or VASES with ACCESSORIES complete.
Do.	Do.	on Four DECANTERS or VASES with ACCESSORIES complete.

Messrs. Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messrs. Hotels, Hermitads on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE and Co., Bom ay.

THE LATEST LUXURY.

SOLD BY S. ROSE & CO., 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

For the Tent, Jungle, or Verandah. A safeguard against Damp, Fever, Vermin. Just the thing a Traveller wants.

The Ashantee Pocket Hammock

Forms a luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat; it supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is surprisingly enjoyable and refreshing.

SOME OF THE USES OF THE ASHANTEE HAMMOCK.

A swing for the nursery, or a cradle, a swing or seat with back, fly-net for horses, foraging net, can be used as a strap round the waist, a receptacle for game or fish, and for carrying persons as in Sedan Chair.

EACH HAMMOCK INCLUDES:—

Oil-cloth case, 2 Ropes, 2 Screw Hooks; and Nos. 1, Rs. 10.	Cash Price. Rs. 8.	Cash Price. Rs. 12.	Cash Price. Rs. 16.
and full Directions, &c	No. 1, Rs. 10.	No. 2, Rs. 13.	No. 3, Rs. 16.
2 Staves, of Pegs, and 6 yards Screw-hooks, weight about 4 lbs., per set	Rs. 3 0		
Canes, to prevent friction of Cords per pair	„ 2 0		

S. ROSE & CO., 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Travelling Caps	3 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Soiled Linen Bags, of sizes	6 0
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8	Cash Bags	6 12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	25 0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12 8	Courier do	4-8 to 6 8
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Sovereign Boxes	2 to 4 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8	Blankets	each 10 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 20 0
White do.	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mats	10 to 15 0	Air Pillows	5 0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Rezais or Quilts	5 8	Travelling do	1 8
English Cambric do	4 0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls	From 22 0	English Fuel do	1 8
Best Shrunk Flannel do	8 0	Do. do.	To 60 0	Horse Hair do	7 8
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 33 0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	22 8
Spun Silk do	11 0	Solid Leather do	49 0	Cots, Mattresses	19 0
Gents' Under Vests	2-8 to 6 0	Extra Large do	75 0	Do. do.	15 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Cotton do.	5 8
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0	Extra large do	24 0	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8
Silk Suspenders	2 8	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Waterproof Sheets	10 0
Gents' Cotton Socks, do	8 8	Ladies' Hand Bag	7 8	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
Warm do	15 8	Travelling Writing Cases	11 4	43-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 12 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Solid Leather do	4 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose do	13 8	Ladies' Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Linen Faced Collars	0 12
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose do	9 8			Linen Collars	0 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from do.	8-8 to 12 8			Cambric Handkerchiefs	0 4
Heather Merino do	6-8 to 12 8			Warm Gloves	1 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 10 0			Silk do	2 12
				Gladstone Bags	35 0
				Mufflers	2 12
				Pins, Scarf	1 0
				Sailors' Pea Jackets	1-8 to 3 0
				Windsors for Bow or Ring	0 4
				Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12
				Gents' Slippers	2 8
				Ladies' Shoes	2 12
				China Bath Slippers	1 0

	Rs. a.
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 18TH MARCH 1876.

Reuter's telegram of Friday evening reported the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing quiet but steady, Surats with a hardening tendency, sales 12,000 bales, and to-day's market opened and closed steady, Surats firm, sales 5,000 bales. Spot quotations show an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera, Fair Omrawuttee and G. F. Ginned Broach, and arrivals are also 1-16d. higher. Fair Omrawuttee February-March shipment Canal being quoted at 4½ and Good Fair with the Good Fair clause March-April shipment Canal at 4 15-16d. per lb. This improvement is evidently due to the comparatively moderate receipts at the American ports and like the rise of a week ago is liable to be lost as quickly as it has been established, should the figures again show an increase. The visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 17th instant compares with the past two years as follows:—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Total of all kinds	2,910,000	2,911,440	2,951,000
,, Surats	420,000	666,320	691,630

and afloat for the U. K. only the following are the figures for this and the past two years:—

	1876	1875	1874
Stock in Liverpool... ...	800,000	768,040	713,400
,, London	59,000	108,420	183,380
American Afloat	320,000	309,000	323,000
East Indian do.	120,000	220,000	175 000
	1,299,000	1,405,460	1,398,680
Price of Mid. Orleans.....	6d.	8 1-16d.	8d.
,, Fair Dhollers ...	4½d.	5d.	5 5-16d.
Difference ...	2d.	2 13-16d.	2 15-16d.

The American crop figures to date are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Week's Receipts.....	68,000	51,000	67,000
,, Exports to U.K.....	43,000	56,000	52,000
,, ,, Continent ..	37,000	29,000	29,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sep.	3,632,000	3,095,000	3,207,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,, ,,	1,458,000	1,241,000	1,301,000
,, ,, Continent ,, ,,	960,000	633,000	699,000
,, Stocks at the Ports.....	794,000	687,000	694,000

Mid Uplands in New York on Friday was still quoted at 12½ cents on the Spot; May shipment at 12¾ cents, a decline of 1/16 cent per lb. Gold and Exchange on London were unaltered.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market on Friday was steady, but prices were still unaltered in every respect. Coffee in London was steady at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon; other kinds unchanged. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds were the same as on the previous day.

Consols this morning were quoted at 94¾; French Rentes at 104¾. Bar Silver remains at 54½d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange to-day has continued to show an easier tendency, and although Bank Bills are unaltered from yesterday, Credits and Documents are quite 1/16d. lower. The Banks have been willing buyers both of ready and forward bills, but especially the latter. 3 months sight Credits having been negotiated at 1s. 9d. per rupee. There is nothing new either in the position or influences of the market, and unless we assume that the recent advance was excessive the present downward tendency is difficult to account for. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand.	...	1s. 8 13-16d. per Rupee
Ditto, 6 months' sight	...	1s. 9 3-16d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	...	1s. 9¼d. ,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	...	1s. 9 3-16d. ,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand has receded to 99½; 60 days' sight is still 98.

In Government Paper there is no change. Buyers still hold aloof and our quotations are nominal, say:—Fours, Rs. 99; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99½; Fives and-a-half, Rs. 101.

The Share Market is quiet with only a very moderate business passing. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at 37 per cent. premium. Agras have recovered Rs. 2 per share of the previous decline. Spinning and Weaving shares are steady. Alliance declined Rs. 10, but Bombay United, Dharamseys and Great Easterns are all Rs. 5 per share higher. Press Companies show a downward tendency. Albert Co. of Kurrachee Rs. 30, Apollo Press Rs. 50, and Fort Press Rs. 50 per share lower.

Cotton to-day has been firm with an upward tendency. A strong demand continues for Fair and Good Fair Omrawuttee at Rs. 152 and Rs. 170 per candy respectively, but Fully Fair and Fully Good Fair are comparatively neglected. Akote is firm at Rs. 179. Of Ginned Broach there are buyers at Rs. 198 and of Mows at Rs. 182 to Rs. 182½ per candy full-pressed. Dhollers of all grades is in active request at comparatively high rates, but there are few sellers, and we now hear that receipts are likely to be delayed owing to cholera having made its appearance in the districts.

Freights are quiet but comparatively steady. The Liverpool steamers on the hearth are filling up at £2-1-3 to £2-2-6, but there are several disengagged steamers available, which makes shippers inclined to hold off. By sail rates are firm at £1-17-6 for Wooden and £2-2-6 for ready Iron ships. April loading £2 5 per ton.

Piece Goods are unchanged. Importers continue sellers at the previous slight reduction in values, and a moderate business is passing chiefly in Grey Shirtings.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th March as compared with that for 7th March:—

Liabilities.	7th March. Rs. A. P.	14th March. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,90,00,000 0 0	2,90,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund ...	19,02,555 13 1	19,02,555 13 1
Treasury Balance	2,24,42,488 13 8	2,19,96,538 9 8
Other Deposits	2,14,71,788 4 0	2,01,35,567 8 8
Bank Notes in Circulation ...	6,76,64 7 9	6,04,977 0 0
Sundries	5,93,705 5 11	5,49,165 13 6
Rs.	7,99,77,091 12 5	7,72,81,704 14 5
Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,95,64,792 1 0	1,95,40,729 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	66,97,1 3, 14 4	65,80,414 14 6
Credits on ditto ...	40,46,384 8 4	39,21,870 2 6
Bills Discounted ...	1,96,56,643 2 3	1,97,51,600 9 1
Dead Stock ...	10,59 936 12 6	10,57,992 0 9
Stamps	12,843 7 0	19,565 4 3
Balances with other Banks	5,48,435 0 3	7,26,750 9 11
Sundries	1,65, 81 6 0	1,56,323 14 0
Bullion	25,230 8 7	21,140 13 9
Cash at Head Office	1,15,87,633 3 4	1,15,87,633 3 4
Do. at Branches	2,01,67,553 8 11	1,77,79,764 8 6
Rs.	7,99,77,091 12 5	7,72,81,704 14 5

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		Rs.
20,000	1000	all	10	Bank of Bengal	97
1,000	500	all	5 p. c.	Bank of Bombay New...	400xd
8,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,95
80,000	250	all	8 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L.I. & China	275
40,000	250	all	5 p.c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	250	all	8 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India and China	196
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	120
40,000	250	125	12 do.	Oriental Bank	315

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,075
7,800	150	all	...	Prare Land & Pier Co. L.d	75
1,750	5,000	2,500	30 p.c.	Masagon Land	575
4,000	1 400	all	15 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	195

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Antrim, 992 tons, Captain W. Pendergrast, will sail to-day for Gramsbay, with a cargo of 26,999½ cwts. linseed.

The s. s. Penhwan, 51 tons, Nacoda, sailed on Saturday last, for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

The ss. Corban, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a cargo of specie, and two hundred deck passengers.

The s.s. Harold Haarfager, 1,356 tons, Captain J. Helsbeer, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant, from Marseilles (February 26th) via the Suez canal, in ballast.

The ship Rajpoot, 1,244 tons, Captain J. R. Andrew, will sail to-day for London and Havre, with a cargo of 6,470 cwts. linseed, 674 cwts. rapeseed, 9632 cwts. coir yarn, 6964 cwts. hemp, and 2,560½ cwts. myrabollams.

The ship Victoria Cross, 1,262 tons, Captain O. R. Young, will sail to-day for London, with a cargo of 8764 cwts. coir rope, 1462 cwts. sandalwood, 34,500 cwts. linseed, and 1,325 cwts. coir yarn.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Africa, 1,317 tons, Captain C. O. D. Hutchinson, sailed on Saturday last, for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Vingoria.—Col. Lester and servant, and twenty-five deck passengers for different ports.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Rajpootana, 1,311 tons, Captain H. Morby, sailed on Saturday last, for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee in ballast, to assist the steamer Euphrates of the same Company which was sailed on the 10th instant for same ports. Something has happened to the steamer near the Gwadur.

The s. s. Egbert, 1,110 tons, Captain W. Barwise, arrived in harbour on Friday last from North Shield (February 8th), calling at Port Said, Jeddah and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with one hundred and ninety-six pilgrims. She spoke H. M S Serapis, Raleigh, and Osborne, at 3 P.M on the 15th instant in Lat 17-9 N. and Long 66 E., She brought the following cargo:—2001 tons coals, and 1371 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nurserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

The s. s. Guy Mannering, 2,114 tons, Captain G. Mann, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Jeddah (March 4th), calling at Hoodeida and Aden with nine hundred and fifty-nine pilgrims. She spoke the H. M. S. Serapis, Raleigh, and Osborne, whence to be reported all well on the 15th instant in Lat 16-46 N. and Long 39-44 E. She brought the following cargo:—From Jeddah, 9 packages specie, 47 bales hides s, and 5 bales skins. From Hoodeida.—20 packages specie. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Egbert (s).....	Barwise.....	N. Shield, Feb 8.
18	Guy Mannering(s)..	Mann	Jeddah, Mar 4.
	St George	Hall	Calcutta, Feb 7.
	Harold Haarfager(s)	Helsberg	Marseilles, Feb 26.
19	Jorun (s).....	Baker	Mandavie, Mar 16.
	City of Adelaide	Scale	Rangoon, Feb 11.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Rajpootana(s).....	Morby	P. Gulf via Kurrachee
	Africa (s).....	Hutchinson ...	Coast and Calcutta.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:

Ship Antrim, Pond-preast, to Gremsbay.
Ship Ra poot, Andrew, to London via Havre.
Ship Victoria Cross, Young, to London.

The Steamer Pomulus, to Port Said, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
14	Workshire (s).....	Longley..... London. Jan 31.
15	Tennasserim(s).....	Wells ..... London. Feb 2.
	Scotland (s).....	James..... Madras, Mar 11.
	Scotia (s).....	Flower ..... Nicobar Islands, Mar 2.
	Edwin Fox.....	Davis ..... Sourabaya, Jan 14.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
14	Avagyee (s).....	.....	.....
	Malda (s).....	.....	.....
	M-lta.....	.....	.....
15	Satara (s).....	.....	.....
	Cowrah (s).....	.....	.....
	Pilot (s).....	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—March 18.

From Liverpool.

Clive s—2 cases hardware, Bhoy Moya Ebrahim.

From London.

Borrowdale s—90 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Parsee s—75 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Abydus s—218 Brook's asphalte, Geg. Gahagan and Co; 1 cask hardware, Hasum Curim.
City of Baltimore s—67 casks beer, Bombay Co-operative Society; 4 cases false jewellery, Mowla Bux and Momed Bismall.

From Trieste.

Calipso s—31 Kegs arsenic, Dharumsee Mooljee.

From Glasgow.

Utopia s—86 cases brandy and 40 cases gingerwine, Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee.
Europa s—7 cases gingerwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

From Bordeaux.

Batavi- s—8 cases brandy, C Bounneville and Co.
Australia s—150 cases brandy, M & R Fergujee.
Pumatra s—100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

The following cases of Wine and Spirits were passed from the Custom House from the 1st to 18th March 1876 by Cutler Palmer and Co:—

Nizam s—1 hhd brandy; Peshawar s, 5 cases sherry, and 10 cases sherry; Coromandel s, 32 cases sherry, and 10 cases claret; City of Baltimore s, 20 cases Leuborbeer; Hydaspes s, 42 cases claret; Hindoo s, 15 cases sherry; Gwalior s, 90 cases claret, and 16 cases champagne; Veddo s, 31 cases brandy; Rio-Janeiro s, 10 cases brandy; Good Hope s, 31 cases brandy; Cathay s, 500 cases brandy; Parsee s, 75 cases brandy; Brocdale s, 30 cases brandy; Tartar s, 50 cases claret and 35 cases Rudesheimer; Earl King s, 1 hhd claret.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 18.

For Liverpool.

Baran Colonsay, 180 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Cape Verde, 92 cwts coir yarn, Raysee Ameerchund; 800 bales cotton, Groves Dodson and Co.
British Ambassador, 3,750 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Peoria, 200 cwts coir yarn, Raysee Ameerchund.
Prince Oscar, 3,750 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Turkish Empire, 625 cwts Myrabollams, Runchordass Toolseedass.
Yeddo s—1,050 cwts linseed, Bechirdass Ambaidas; 100 cwts pepper, Ebram Hajee Haroon; 135 bales hemp, Nathoo Sonerjeejee; 49 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha and Co; 50 bales wool, Cowasjee Jamsjee; 35 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber; 215 bales wool, Nursee Khettaw; 50 bales wool, Godhoo Premjee; 92 bales wool, Pestonjee Viramjee; 18 bales cotton, Haridass Gokuldas; 125 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 50 bales cotton, Brinner and Co; 400 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bhurwadass Talockchund; 350 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co; 202 bales cotton, D D Ghandy and Co; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.
Travalear s—800 bales cotton, Steam Hobart and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co.

For London.

Dahlia s—1 case chaudder and 1 case shawls, Toolseedass Manordass; 6 bales hides, Sallaymaud Goolam, Hossain; 125 cwts turmerick and 9 cwts gall, Antoba Yeswant; 84½ cwts horns, Dawoodbhoy Hussum; 1½ cwts aniseed star, C Parachoosen.
Pekin—87 cwts black pepper, Mowjee Shamjee; 82 cwts gum, Peerbhoy Assur; 31 cwts cards ums, Moorajee Hurry and Co; 99 cwts oilbeeum, Dattoobhoy Dossa 980; cwts myrabollams, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 265 cwts myrabollams, and 2 cases Ishmawe, Fazel Momed Dossa; 161 cwts myrabollams, Joseph Lyall; 110 myrabollams, Esack Joosub; 6 bales hides, Hasum Osmer.
Travancore s—27 boxes silver coins, the C M Bank of I L and China.

For Falmouth.

Excelsior, 1,000 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

For Hull.

Clydesdale, 7,500 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.
Prince Amades, 250 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Havre.

Gleahaven, 250 bales cotton, Richie Stewart and Co.
Miningu, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Venice.

Travancore s—100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co.

For Trieste.

Travancore s—50 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co.
Castore s—50 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Marseilles.

Madras s—130 casks cocoanut oil and 6,300 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
Travancore s—19 boxes silver coins, the C M Bank of I L and China.

For Hongkong.

Gwalior s—1,000 barkets onions, Mowjee Permahomed; 14 bundles E teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 16 bales twist, Curumchund Premchund; 27 bales twist, Ebrahim Noodin and Co; 15 bales cotton twist, Dorabjee Sorabjee; 24 chests opium, Lullubhoy Lillachund; 204 chest opium, Tarachund Luchmenaron; 10 chests opium, Khetseedas Hurmookerjee; 27 chests opium, Jewjeeram Ramchunder; 15 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Momed; 12 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 44 chests opium, Tarachund Lumeenaron; 25 chests opium, Jeebhoy Koonjalall; 23 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Momed; 27 chests opium, Hanmuntrao Hurdewdass; 14 chests opium, Jugunath Ramjee; 6 chests opium, Kalloojee Ramjee; 154 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 33 chests opium, Lalljeemull Hiralal; 4 chests opium E D Lungrana; 13 chests opium, Samruk Premsook.

For Shanghai.

Gwalior s—20 chests opium, Dulsookram Sewpursad.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 17th March.

Meanafter observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·926
Temperature of the Air.....	79·8
Wet bulb Thermometer.....	77·4
Dew Point	70·7
Relative humidity of Air	·743
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	84° 2
Minimum do. do	72 7
General Direction of wind.....NW, N, NNE, NE, NNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	303

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 16.

Johnstone, Sub-Conductor, Bombay Public Works Dept, on furlough, from Roorkee.

March 17.

Butler, Major, Bengal 13th Hussars, on furlough, to Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—March 18.

Fenwick, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Watts, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, to Poona.
Dunne, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queens, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 18th March 1876.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
15th Regiment N I.—Col R Baillie, C B, to officiate as Comdt. Vice Col Kemball, proceeding on furlough.
Maj H Blanshard, to retain the Quartermastership on promotion. Gazette dated 16th Feb 1876.
12th Regiment N I.—Capt J Morgan, S C, to officiate as first Wing Subn, vice Capt Lysmore on furlough.
Deputy Surgeon General Mackinon, Poona Circle, and Deputy Surgeon General H Bell, Residency Circle, are permitted to exchange appointments.
Surgn Maj C J Parr, general duty, Presidency Circle, is appointed in charge of the Lunatic Asylum, vice Surgn Maj J Greig, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.
Surgn Maj J Greig on being relieved will proceed to Poona and assume medical charge of the 66th Regt, travelling on duty by steamer and rail to the public expense.
Lance Corporal John Tyler, 2nd Battn 15th Regt, is appointed orderly Room Serjt to the Colaba Depot, and transferred to the Unattached list.
The undermentioned Medical Officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian Troopship Jumna, on the 23rd inst.
Surgn Maj E J Boulton. Surgn Maj E B Grant, Surgn G F Churchill Surg T White and Surgn Jagoe.
The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test.
Surgn D N Parakh, Indian Medl Dept; Lance Corporal D Brien, 2-7th Foot, Private T Roberts 2 7th Foot, Private E Mcfeehan, 2-7 Fus, Trumpeter E English, 3rd Hussars, Private George Gibbs, 68th Foot, and Private Henry Hardy 68th Foot.
The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Bgde Maj on the 8th March 1876.
Lt & Adjt Cotton, Royal Aust Comay, and Hony Lt G Hall, P W Dept.
The following orders are confirmed:—
32nd Foot—Regl Orders Dated 25th Feb 1876, directing Capt H G Young—E A, to relieve Lt T Mayhew of the Command of No 2 Company, Native Artillery; also directing Capt McNeill to take charge of Jacobabad Mountain Train during Capt Young's absence on duty and in addition to his own duties.
Quarterdeck Regl Order—Dated 6th March 1876 directing Capt Curruthers to 16th N I, to act as Station Staff Officer at Nusseerabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of the Bgde Maj on duty.
7th Foot (2nd Battalion) Regtl Order, dated 29th Feb 1876, appointing Lt Reilly, Asst Instructor of Musketry, from the 1st of March 1876.
108th Regiment—Regtl Order, dated 1st March 1876, appointing Lt E R Reid, Interpreter, with effect from 1st Idem, vice L Fenwick.
10th Regt N I, L—Regtl Order, dated 7th March 1876, directing Maj Durand, Offg Wing Officer to officiate as 2nd in Comd; Capt Bowers, Gr-Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer and Lt McCudden, 1st Wing Subn to officiate as Gr-Mr, in addition to his own duties in succession to Lt Col Pierce.
The undermentioned Officers are posted to the Regt, to Comd, at Lt McCudden, 1st Wing Subn, as Wing Officer, in addition to their respective duties, from the 23rd Feb to the 7th March 1876.
The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—
10th Hussars—Capt W S Gough, to England, per per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a Medl Board.
No 2 Mountain Battery Native Artillery—Lieut Hydanpes s, 42 cases claret; Hindoo s, 15 cases sherry; Gwalior s, 90 cases claret, and 16 cases champagne; Veddo s, 31 cases brandy; Rio-Janeiro s, 10 cases brandy; Good Hope s, 31 cases brandy; Cathay s, 500 cases brandy; Parsee s, 75 cases brandy; Brocdale s, 30 cases brandy; Tartar s, 50 cases claret and 35 cases Rudesheimer; Earl King s, 1 hhd claret.
Lt W R M Daunt, 4th Bgde in England in extension, from the 11th March 1876 to 11th June 1876 on Medl Cert.
2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Maj F J Heber, to England, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months on private affairs.
2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Sub Lt G H Chippendall to England, per Troop ship, from date of departure, to appear before a Medl Board.
15th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Capt A H Brittain, to England, per Troop ship, from date departure, to appear before a Medl Board.
15th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Lt F G Fegan, from 15th March to 15th Sept 1876, on private affairs in India.
56th Foot—Capt F W Leckie, to Bombay, from date of departure s, for sixty days's to study the Native languages.
Capt T Pridgett, to Cashmere, from 1st April to 30th Sept 1876, on private affairs.
Sub Lt W L Daly, to Indore, from 8th March to 6th May 1876 on private affairs.
6th Foot—Lt J C M Pigott to Cashmere, from 15th March to 15th Sept 1876, on private affairs.
29th Foot—Lt W Gordon, to England, from date of embarkation for fifteen months, on private affairs.
Staff Corps—Maj G E Matthews, Wing Officer, 24th Regt N I, for 30 days from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.
Staff Corps—Capt J de S Lynch, 1st Wing Subn, 25th Regt N L I, for 30 days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.
Army Medical Department—Surg Maj R Gillespie, attached to the Aden Sanitarium for 30 days, from date of departure to Bombay on Medl Certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
(Calcutta Gazette, March 15.)

Revenue and General Departments.

Mr Richard Herbert Greaves, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Khoorda division of the Poorie Dist, is vested with the powers of a Collr under Sect 6, Act VII B C of 1868.
In supersession of the orders of the 26th ultimo, Mr Charles Arthur Reily, M A, Judge of the Small Cause Courts, at Pundooah and Moonghyr, is allowed leave for six months under Sect 15 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days with effect from the 2nd inst.
Mr Godfrey John Beeby Tuite Dalton, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Moonghyr, is appointed to act as Depy Comr, of Cant T H Lr Division, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Seramporie, until further orders.
Mr E R Middleton, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Hooghly, is appointed to have charge of the Serampore division of that Dist, transferred to the Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Serampore, at his own station of the Hooghly Dist.
Mr Frederick Brooke Simpson, Offg Comr of the Dacca Division of the leave granted to him on the 8th inst, the unexpired portion of Cant T H Lr Division, until further orders.
Mr Charles Randall Marindin, Asst Mag and Collr, in charge of the Mudhoobunnee division of the Durbhangah Dist, is transferred to the Dist of Monghyr as Asst Mag and Collr.
The orders of the 6th inst, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" on the 8th idem, transferring Mr J Nugent, the "Calcutta Gazette" from Seetamarhee to Durbhangah, are cancelled. Mr Mag and Collr, Mr J C Price, Hattiadah, Seetamarhee, is also a Supt of Survey, under Sec 4, Act V (B C) of 1875, and is appointed to be Dist.
Mr Sandford James Kilby, Asst Supt of Police, is posted to the Mudhoobunnee division of the Durbhangah Dist.
Maj Russell Worland Skinner, Dist Supt of Police, Monghyr, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 15th inst, to enable him to appear before the Medl Board at the Presidency, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on medl certificate.
Mr Alexander Vansittart Knyvett, Asst Supt of Police, Monghyr, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist Supt of Police of that Dist.
Mr William Perry Davis, Dist Supt of Police, Hazareebagh, is allowed leave for one month, under Sect 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from any date between the 10th and 31st inst.
Mr Richard Augustus D'Oyly Birnell, Asst Supt of Police, Hazareebagh, is appointed to act as Dist Supt of that Dist during the absence, on leave, of Mr W P Davis, or until further orders.
The Rev Francis Marion Wheeler, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Calcutta, is authorized, under Clause 3, Sec 5 of Act XV of 1872, to solemnise marriages between persons one or both of whom is a Christian or Christians.
Mr J W McCrindle, M A, Principal of the Patna College, is promoted to the second class of the Bengal Educational Service, vice Mr S Lobb, deceased.
Mr E Lethbridge, M A, Offg Principal of the Kishnaghur College, is confirmed in that appointment.
Mr A W Garrett, M A, Offg Inspr of Schools, Presidency Circle, is confirmed in that appointment.
Mr Alfred Ewbank, M A, Offg Principal of the Dacca College, is confirmed in that appointment.
Surg G Price, Offg Civil Surg, Pubna, is appointed to be a member of the School Committee of that Dist.
Mr Neville Chamberlain, Sub-Depty Opium Agent, Allygurge, is appointed to act as Sub Depty Opium Agent at Bettiah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C F Wintle, or until further orders.
The orders of the 1st Dec 1875, appointing Mr H Thompson to be Supt of the S D Golahs, vice Mr H W Toogood, deceased, will be cancelled from the 12th Oct 1875.
Mr G M Goodricke, Asst Collr of Customs, Calcutta, is allowed leave for six months, under Sec 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding fourteen days.
Surg John Lloyd, Regtl Medl Officer, Ranchee, is appointed to act, until further orders, to the military duties as Civil Surg of that station, from the date of his relieving Dr E Hoskins.
The Lt-Govr has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr G F Mewburn of his appointment as a Commissioner or making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.
Mr William Craik is appointed to be a Comr for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under Act V (B C) of 1870, vice Mr G F Mewburn, resigned.

HIGH COURT.—20th March.

Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.

Long Causes.

331-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dada Fakeeru and others vs Emamhai and another—Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.
565-73—Mulljee and Bomonjee—Hurdas Nurainjdas vs Hajee Currimbhoy Ebrahim—Lynch and Tobin.
114-74—Shapoorjee and T—Dorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla vs Cursetjee Hormusjee—In person.
452-73—Cursetjee Manockjee and Jamsetjee China Merchant Insurance Co in Liquidation vs The Bombay Native I Co and others—Lynch and Tobin.
566-75—Chalk and Turner—Pathan Mahomed Khan Hajee & Co vs Rajooma and others.
590-73—Present and Winter—Sha Goolabchund Nursey das vs Sha Moolchand Nuthoo and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice Bayley.

Long Causes.

369-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Abdool Satar, Hajee Mahomed vs Hajee Vedina Hajee E—Lynch and Tobin, Muljee and B and N K—Part heard.

Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Green.

For Hearing.

In Re Indian Company's Act and In Re Eastern Financial.
Hearn, Cleveland and Co—Nowrosjee Ardaseer Wadia vs Premchund Roychund—Fletcher and Smith.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

616-75—Janardhun and Ghanshibhov—Goverdhundass Nurrotumdass vs Ramjee Bhica Coomb—Fletcher and Smith.
442-75—Maharaj Jadunathjee Mahoraj vs Runmalchund Purshotumdas—Craigie L and Owen.
255-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanji Dhunjibhoy vs Karson Sajee—In Person.

For Argument on Judge's Summons.

589-75—In person—Levi Huskel and others vs Dadajee alias Reuben—In person.
624-75—In person—Daya Sunda and others vs Dadajee alias Reuben—In person.
Ezekiel Solomon vs Clairsaint—Muljee and B.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.

Long Causes.

5-68—Mr Bicknell—Tukarambin Keshaw vs Chimunbai widow.—In person—Part heard.
9-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Robert Shaikell vs Joseph Brown.
601-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Dajeeba Gopall vs Sha Sakalchund Nagardas—J G Cama.
15-76—J G Cama—Sankalchund Nagardass vs Dajiba Gopall—Macfarlane and Pollock.
561-75—Chalk and Turner—Lalji Jadowji and another vs Pur shotumdas Krishna and Skipsey.
898-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage B of India, Ld. vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B.
415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabe and Nemchund vs Lilladhur Cullianjee and others—Mr Bicknell.
902-75—In person—Cowasjee Ardaseer vs James Begly—Jefferson and Payne.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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The First Number of the New Series of the Overland Summary of the Bombay Gazette is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen from a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is a ridiculous bargain. Sixty-three pages of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEPARTURE OF LORD LYTTON.

NAPLES, 16TH MARCH.

Lord Lytton, the newly appointed Viceroy of India, embarked on board the troopship Orontes to-day.

THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO AND THE INSURGENTS.

VIENNA, 18TH MARCH.

The Prince of Montenegro is endeavouring to induce the insurgents to submit and give obedience to the Porte.

LONDON, 18TH MARCH.

OBITUARY.—General Marcus Beresford.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 17TH MARCH.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	91,000 bales.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	11,000 do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats....	20 000 do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton..	38,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	800,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	89,000 do.

In Surats during the week there has been a steady business.

LONDON, 17TH MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats have a hardening tendency.

Fair Dhollera.....	4 5/16d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
7lbs. Shirtings	6s. 6d.
32lbs. do.	7s. 7½d.
40s Mule Twist	0s. 10½d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅜.
6 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104⅜.
Bar Silver.....	54⅜.

Departures—Zumpa, Trenthan, Virginia and Schilizzi.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 19TH MARCH, 10-40 A.M.

French steamer Sindh, from Aden, arrived.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rates of interest or discount.

THE *Rangoon Mail* states that Colonel D. Brown and his party have returned to Toungoo, having completed the settlement of the boundary between British Burmah and Karennee.

SOME steps are being taken in Calcutta towards commemorating Lord Northbrook's *régime*. A requisition that the Sheriff may call a public meeting is going round for signatures.

FEROZE SHAH, a Delhi State prisoner, great grandson of Shah Allum, the Emperor of Delhi, who was rescued from the hands of the Mahrattas by Lord Lake, died in Moulmein on the 27th ultimo.

THE passengers detained at Galle in consequence of small-pox on board the Bangalore, refused to proceed to Australia in that ship. Forty of them are ashore at a hotel. The P. and O. Agent has telegraphed home for instructions.

THE head-quarters and remainder of H. M.'s 67th Regiment arrived at Rangoon from Thayetmyo and Toungoo, and embarked in the Tenasserim on Saturday, the 11th instant, for Madras. The detachment for Yunan stands fast at Thayetmyo for the present.

THE s. s. Guy Mannering passed H. M. S. Serapis, accompanied by the Raleigh and Osborne, on the 15th inst. at 4 P.M. in Lat. 16° 48' North and Lon. 63° 44' East. In reply to the signal F. C. S. W. "Wish you a pleasant voyage," the Serapis hoisted the signal B. Q. C. "Report us all well."

THE Alpha Gold Company, working in the Wynaad, have realised only 2 dwts. per ton instead of 5 dwts. which were expected. The engine from Australia has turned out a bad one, crushing only 7 tons a day instead of 30 tons as guaranteed. If only 15½ tons could have been crushed daily, the yield of 2 dwts. of gold per ton would have paid expenses and given the shareholders a dividend.

It is perfectly true, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that Aldershot this year is not likely to be the scene of the manœuvres. We are informed on excellent authority that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the autumn campaign will this year be carried out on a site new to the troops who will participate, and new to the large majority of the officers who will be told off to lead and manœuvre them.

MR. JOHN FORSTER who has bequeated his library to the South Kensington Museum, was possessed of the MSS. of all of Dickens's novels, with the exception of "Our Mutual Friend." That MS. was presented by Mr. Dickens to Mr. Dallas, the critic, and author of "The Gay Science," but it is now in the possession of Mr. George Childs, of Philadelphia. Mr. Harvey, of St. James's Street, possesses the MS. of "A Christmas Carol," and Mr. Bentley possesses the MSS. of the early stories written for *Bentley's Miscellany*.

WE regret to announce the suspension of Messrs. A. Kunkler and Co., of Marseilles and Bombay. The stoppage has arisen from difficulties at the head office which, we trust, may prove but temporary. Under the able superintendence of its Bombay representative, the firm here was rapidly rising to the highest position among Continental houses, and we are sure that we express the feelings of his brother merchants in hoping that the suspension of his firm may prove but a slight and temporary check to his business career.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Burdwan attended at the railway station on the recent arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy, and conducted him to the Palace with that respect and courtesy for which His Highness is noted. Salutes were fired, arms presented, and His Excellency partook of breakfast in the Palace. Lord Northbrook saw as much as possible during his very brief stay; and the Maharaja expressed his sense of the high honour the Viceroy had done him by the visit. Everything was conducted with the greatest order and propriety, and all parties seemed mutually pleased.

ENTERPRISE in Bengal, as shown in the formation of joint stock companies, is making progress, especially for the cultivation and manufacture of tea. In the year 1875 there were 19 new companies formed, representing a capital of Rs. 57,15,500, of which 11 were tea companies, representing Rs. 23,28,000. Nine companies were wound up having an aggregate capital of Rs. 25,05,000 of which only Rs. 85,000 relates to tea companies. There are 132 joint stock companies on the Bengal register representing a capital of Rs. 7,22,35,000; of this number 87 have been in existence for less than 5 years, and 73 are tea companies.

THE *Athenæum* is as enthusiastic as Professor Williams about the virtuous disposition of the natives of India. It says:—"A late letter from India informs us that, contrary to expectation, the books presented by the Prince of Wales have excited the greatest interest, and particularly Col. Yule's edition of "Marco Polo's Travels." This is a remarkable fact and very suggestive. It has been before observed that, when the natives of India select books for themselves, they always select the works of our older historians, travellers, and moralists. Their commonest reprints are of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress and the Imitation of Christ."

A SECRETARY is to be appointed to the Bengal Legislative Council; Mr. Fitzgerald from Sir H. Thring's office in London is to have the appointment, it is said with the promise of the reversion of the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, should Mr. Whitley Stokes go on leave, or retire. The object of the appointment is said to be to provide a competent successor to Mr. Stokes, when that gentleman relinquishes his post, as a draftsman brought straight out from England would necessarily be deficient in Indian experience, which Mr. Fitzgerald will gain by his connection with the Bengal Council.

THE *Bangalore Spectator* gives the following startling item of news:—"We are informed that letters have been received in Bangalore from Cabul, giving the details of a collision between a Russian force and the troops of the Amir at a place called Maimonah, and in which the Russians are said to have received a severe check, if not a downright defeat." The *Spectator* thinks the place referred to is Maimen, but Maimanah is doubtless the place meant, which is about 190 miles S. W. of Balkh in the direction of Herat, from which it is distant about 160 miles. The number of Russian troops must have been very inconsiderable.

It is worthy of note that the position of father of the Indian Army has been held for many years past by officers of the Madras Presidency. The late General Sir Henry Taylor had been at the head of the Indian List for the last six years, his immediate predecessors—Generals Richard Podmore, Sir James Caldwell, and Treadway Clarke—having also belonged to the "benighted Presidency." The late General Maxtone, who at one time was senior for many years, had attained such a patriarchal age that bets were often laid in Madras circles as to his being still in the land of the living, and it is related that a gallant Captain, impatiently waiting for his brevet step, actually called upon the venerable General, at his residence in Brighton, to satisfy himself that he was actually in the flesh.

THE Army Estimates for 1876-77 show a net increase of 603,900*l*. The total amount of the estimate is 15,281,600*l*., from which is to be deducted 1,292,100*l*. estimated Exchequer extra receipts, making the net charge for army services 1876-77, 13,989,500*l*. The total number of men upon the home and colonial establishment, exclusive of India, for 1876-77, is 132,884, against 129,281 in 1875-76, being a net increase of 3 603. —The expenditure is accounted for under the following general heads:—1. Regular forces, 5,061,700*l*.; 2. Auxiliary and reserve forces, 1,337,100*l*.; 3. Commissariat and ordnance store establishments, &c., 5,397,000*l*.; 4. Works and buildings, 845,100*l*.; 5. Various services, 395,400*l*.; making a total for effective services of 13,036,300*l*. The vote for the non-effective services is 2,245,300*l*., making a grand total of 15,281,600*l*.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us if it is *de rigueur* for the clergymen who officiate in the Cathedral to carry their hats about with them in Church. He remarks that the hats are neither useful nor ornamental, but on the contrary are out of place and apt to get in the way. Our correspondent also wants to know why a wretched youth is clad in a long alpaca *gown*, with nothing to relieve its formality and made to exhibit himself to the congregation, in the character of a guy collecting coin. We fear our correspondent is somewhat irreverent, but as he raises questions of Church etiquette we mention his enquiries in order that any of our readers who care to do so may improve their minds or gratify their curiosity by looking into the Rubric and other authorities and answering the questions for themselves. The editorial pen is occupied with graver matters.

THE good people of Colaba have a grievance and a champion. They are unfortunate in the first but happy in the last. The domestic Briton is a much-enduring creature, and many of the ills of life are allowed to wax him from his disinclination to "make a bother." But when he is caused, he is thorough and persistent; and if the ill of which he complains can be remedied, he wants it done, or to know the reason why it is neglected. Just now the Colabaites (the word sounds funny) complain, through their champion, of something like a water famine on a small scale, for which some one must be responsible. It is too bad that with a good supply of water at command, there should be any short delivery at a low-lying place like Colaba, and we cannot acquit the authorities from blame in allowing it to happen, or at all events to continue, for a day after it has been brought to their knowledge.

WE understand from the *Rangoon Gazette* that 600 mules are shortly expected from India for the use of the Yunan Mission escort. It is very evident that Government is not disposed to place much reliance on the promises of the Mandalay Court to supply carriage for the party—and very wisely too. The building of temporary barracks at Bhamo does not count for much. There is little doubt that the escort question is very unpopular at Mandalay, and every thing short of actual opposition will be done to delay the passage of the troops until the season is too far advanced for them to proceed until the approach of the rainy season settles the point. We believe, adds the *Gazette*, that telegrams freely pass between the Imperial and Local Governments on this subject. It is not at all improbable that the action of the Imperial Government is much fettered in this matter by telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of State.

WITH regard to the Madras regiments of Cavalry, the *Mail* says, that the four regiments of Madras Cavalry are again to be recruited up to their full strength. Out of the eight regiments of Madras Cavalry in existence at the time of the Mutiny, four were disbanded; and for the last ten years the recruiting in the remainder has been stopped. The effect of these sweeping reductions has been to put almost a total stoppage to advancement among the European officers, and promotion in the native ranks. Some of the regiments have now dwindled to one hundred and fifty privates. The stoppage of enlistment also inflicted a hardship on the Mussalman population of the Madras Presidency, the flower of whose youth had always filled the ranks of the eight regiments of Cavalry. We hardly think that it will be easy at first to get suitable recruits to bring up the regiments to their proper strength of 300 privates, but they will doubtless be obtained by degrees.

UPON the representation of Colonel Swanston, the Commissioner of Police, backed with the recommendation of the Inspector General, the Government have been pleased to sanction the payment of a sum of Rs. 11,600 to the Police Force employed at Madras in keeping order during the visit of His Royal Highness, in consideration of the satisfactory manner in which they performed their duties on that memorable occasion. This sum is to be distributed in the following manner:—"Inspectors of Police and other Police Officers of inferior grade at the Presidency Town, to receive each a gratuity equivalent to two weeks' salary, and the Mofussil Police a donation equivalent to one week's pay. The Police Force employed at Trichinopply and Madura, at the time the Prince passed through those places, are also to receive a compensation of a week's pay, and the special force employed to keep order at the landing at Tinnevelly, a donation equivalent to three days' pay.

THE *Athenæum*:—When Mr. Disraeli, a few nights ago, accused Mr. Lowe of being "a prophet of evil," such an expression ill became him, it being well known in the city of Rio de Janeiro, and, most probably, throughout the Empire of Brazil, that he is himself the author of "The Battle of Dorking." The name of the author of this tract has been at length revealed to us by the Brothers Eduardo and Henrique Laemmert, of Rio de Janeiro, in their "Novissimo Catalogo de Escolhidos Livros em Portuguez Publicados e a vendas na Livraria Universelle," &c. In this catalogue, under the heading "Historia geral e particular," the very first entry that occurs is as follows: "A Batalha de Dorking, epsodio da conquista de Inglaterra pela Allemanha em 187 . . . por B. d'Israeli, ex-primeiro ministro do gabinete Ingles de 1868." In a note the publishers say that they were induced to translate and publish this work in Portuguese, because the original had created so much excitement in England that dozens of editions of it had been sold immediately upon publication, and that it still continued to excite the most lively interest throughout the civilized world. Col. Chesney seems to be unknown at Rio.

The Madras Times:—It is now understood that, unless the non- of the Legislative Council can be to Ooty for the purpose, the members of Government will take a run down to Madras from the Hills to pass the new Municipal Act. This Spartan resolution will excite as much wonder as admiration. We have said, however, that there is an "if" in the case, and no doubt, if special trains and skilful diplomacy can do it, the non-official members will be induced to save the official law-makers from this "awful sacrifice" of personal comfort by assisting to pass at Ootacamund an Act for the further taxing of the people of the city of Madras. Indeed, the non-official members have but little choice, since the Governor can call a meeting of the Council wherever he pleases, and pass measures in their absence, if they do not chose to attend. At the same time, we hope the non-official members will refuse to be parties to the holding of a Legislative Council on the Hills, away from the legitimate influence of public opinion. Such a mode of legislation is clearly against the spirit of the Indian Councils Act, and non-official members should protest, on principle, against a practice that is well calculated to crush out altogether the little power that can now be exercised by an opposition minority within the walls of the Council room.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has come amongst us on two occasions recently, when we have been sorry to find so few of our fellow citizens present to meet him. We refer to the opening of the Flower Show and to the Concert on Saturday afternoon. The paucity of visitors on the first occasion and the scanty audience on the second were, we are sure, attributable to defective arrangements, and not to any want of attraction in the Show or the Concert, and still less to any want of respect or loyal and kindly feeling towards His Excellency. Foreigners and temporary sojourners amongst us might, however, think otherwise, and it is this possible false impression we would fain remove. The hour fixed for the opening of the Flower Show was too early to allow of the professional and mercantile world of Bombay being present, and the Concert was not sufficiently known, and the prices charged were too high to ensure a large audience. We hope that greater attention will be paid to these matters in future, so that when H.E. again comes forward to discharge his duty as the head of Bombay society—and no one could do it more graciously or courteously—he may have the pleasure of seeing the principal citizens of Bombay around him, and know that their presence is not only a source of gratification to themselves but an evidence of their respect for his high position and their personal regard for himself.

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

IMPORTANT DEPUTATION TO LORD SALISBURY.

SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

ON Thursday, the 24th of February, the Secretary of State for India, with Lord George Hamilton, received a very large deputation, introduced by Lord Winmarleigh, of employers and workmen representing the cotton manufacturing districts who desire to secure the abolition of the Indian import duties on cotton goods and yarns. Amongst those present were the following members of Parliament:—Lord Lindsay, Sir T Bazley, Mr. Birley, Mr. Jacob Bright, Colonel Black. burne, Sir G. Greenall, Mr. T. B. Potter, Mr T. Knowles Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. R. Assheton, Mr. Cawley, Mr. Charley, Mr. J. K. Cross, Mr. F. Pennington, Mr. Hopwood, Mr. P. Rylands, Mr. J. Fielden, Mr. J. P. Starkie, Sir M. Wilson, Mr. J. Pender, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Sidebottom, Mr. Torr, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Cobbett, Mr. Serjeant Spinks, Mr. Clifton, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Philips, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Hick, and Mr. Thwaites. The deputation also included Mr. Richard Haworth, Mr. W. Leigh (Chairman of the Federated Associated Operative Spinners) Colonel R. B. Jackson, and representatives from Manchester, Accrington, Ashton, Blackburn, Burnley, Bolton, Darwen, Oldham, Preston, Eccles, Glossop, Wigan, and other places.

Lord Winmarleigh observed that he had already explained to His Lordship the object of the meeting. This was almost the largest deputation which had ever emanated from Lancashire, and it represented, he believed, every town in that country. It was the most thorough representation of the cotton trade that could be brought before His Lordship, to represent the case which would be briefly stated by representatives of the employers and of the operatives. He should add that there was about 40 members of Parliament present.

Mr. Haworth, of Manchester, cotton spinner, said they approached His Lordship with great confidence on this subject, because he had declared on a previous occasion that the duty on English-made goods imported into India was indefensible in theory, that it ought not to form part of a permanent source of income, that a free-trade country like England could not maintain a duty of this kind, and that so far as he was concerned he would use his best efforts to get rid of it. These remarks when made in the Manchester Town Hall were applauded, and gave pleasure to hundreds of thousands of people in Lancashire. It was hoped that the result would be the repeal of the duty, and great disappointment was felt when it was found that the Legislative Council had decided to retain it. It was true they proposed a duty of 5 per cent. on all the stapled cotton imported into India, but the duty on the raw material was very much smaller than that upon the manufactured article. They approved of the decision which had been arrived at as to the export duty on Indian manufactures, but were unable to understand by what process of reasoning Lord Northbrook found it necessary to repeal the one and to retain the other. (Hear, hear.) His Lordship's predecessors in office had been addressed exclusively by merchants and manufacturers on his subject, but now the operatives felt that they had a vital interest in the question—(hear, hear),—and had a conviction that there was a deliberate determination on the part of the Legislative Council to permanently retain this duty with a view of fostering the manufactures of India to the prejudice of those of Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) The duty amounted to £10 per head upon every man, woman, and child engaged in producing cotton goods in India. Throughout the manufacturing districts there was unanimity upon this question, and it was felt there ought to be an immediate repeal of the duty. They asked no undue advantage, but simply a fair field without favour, and the power to work without being handicapped in the strife of maintaining their industry and earning an honest livelihood.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. Leigh, speaking on behalf of the operatives, endorsed all that had been said by Mr. Haworth, and pointed out that the duty affected the working classes in many ways. A great amount of capital was being taken away from Lancashire for the purpose of establishing mills in India. The workmen whose labour was there only capital could not follow them; but some of the best workmen were being taken away to teach the Hindoos. The country was already suffering to a certain extent. From 1863 to 1865-6 English manufacturing goods were increasing at the rate of 40 per cent., but from the last return it appeared that they were at a standstill so far as goods were concerned, and he believed yarns were diminishing. They were told that they could not expect the trade to be continually increasing, but he contended that they were retrograding, and that they were handicapped sufficiently in this country without having any percentage placed upon their labour. The Hindoos they were told by travellers under tents like Bohemians (laughter) were industrious operatives who had to pay high rents and for good food and clothing. As he had said, their best workmen were continually being led away by large premiums to go to India to teach the Hindoos, and it was feared that when the natives had learned the trade the high wages now paid as a premium would be knocked off, and the English trade would be annihilated. The machinery which they had in India was equal to the best in use in England. The Hindoos, having the same machinery and managers from this country, would be able to compete at a great advantage with the English operatives, and they therefore hoped the Government would take their case into consideration, and give them the relief for which they asked.

Colonel Jackson, a Lancashire employer, addressing the Secretary of State, remarked that was well known that there had been of late years a very great extension of the manufacturing industries of India, but probably the extent to which the industry had developed during the last two or three years was not fully understood when the figures were produced. He found from the *Times of India* of July 17th, 1874, that 22 millions of rupees were then invested in the cotton industry in Bombay, and he found from the Bombay *Government Gazette* of November 1875, that there had been an increase in the investments in the industry to the amount of 38 millions rupees, so that there had been an increase in the mills in India to the extent of more than 60 per cent. in a single year. If they went back further it would be seen that in 1870 there were only 11 mills in the Bombay Presidency; but they had increased until they were 26 in 1874, and 51 in 1875. Then he looked at the machinery exported to India. In 1870 that was only £304,000 worth, but in 1873 it was £866,000, in 1874 £1,150,000, and in 1875 it had increased to £1,545,000. So that during those six years there had been a continuous and very great increase in the cotton spinning manufacturing industry of India, and no indication whatever of its cessation. This was a very serious question in so far as it related to our Imperial interests, because the cotton trade supply was one-third of the entire exports of the country and they sent one-fifth of these exports of cotton goods and manufactures to India. This portion being threatened was likely to produce paralysis of the whole trade. They did not, because of the great advance in Indian industry, ask that any incubus should be imposed on Indian manufactures. They were quite alive to the responsibility devolving upon England, holding as it did in its hands the destinies of India, to promote by every legitimate and fair means the welfare of the people; but they did not regard it as a legitimate means that British and other capitalists should be aided by a protective duty to stamp out the manufactures of England and to develope a huge industry in India. So far as the progress of manufacturing industry in India was aided by natural advantages—cheap labour, and so on—they had no desire to be its market—the English manufacturers were quite prepared to lose that portion of their trade; but they strongly objected to having it snatched from them by the aid of their own Government and protective duties. It had been stated that if they lost that portion of their trade for which they relied upon India, other outlets would be found; but it would be seen from the annual returns of trade that they had no such opening. So great had been the progress of manufacturing on the Continent of Europe during the last six years that there had been a falling off in the export of English cotton goods to other countries besides India. They sent in, 1858, £100,000 of cotton manufactures to those countries, and the amount increased until in 1872 it reached 65¾ millions, but in 1875 it had fallen to 55¾ millions; so that the exports of this country in cotton goods and yarns to other countries than India had been reduced by 2½ millions in six years. They had exported fewer yards despite the lowering of the price. Therefore they ought to go at some fixed period of time, and that the increasing increase which undoubtedly does take place in the Indian revenue ought to be applied to that purpose (hear, hear); but I am not prepared to recommend that any new tax should be put upon the Indian people for that purpose. (Hear, hear.) In the first place, I do not know what tax could be recommended for the purpose; for, as you know, finding a new tax in India is the philosopher's stone of financiers. (Mr. Jackson—"The income tax.") The income tax I certainly could not undertake to recommended (Laughter.) It has been tried and found a lamentable failure. I can hardly enter here into the reasons or policy of Sir Stafford Northcote's mission to India was confined to the consideration of the means by which the import duty could be entirely lost, but I am sure that if I discussed the matter with any of you in a private room you would agree in the opinion that I hold. (Hear, hear.) But while saying that no additional tax can be imposed, I think that it is one of the first subjects with which the Indian financier ought to deal to endeavour to find some means of getting rid of the import duty. (Hear, hear.) What they required was simple justice, and they hoped it would be granted. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Walthew, manufacturer of Stockport, remarked that they had heard from Lord Salisbury and his official predecessors that the Indian import duties on cotton goods and yarn were intended for purely financial purposes. The cotton industry within this deputation represented considered them entirely protective and prohibitory—protective of the new and rival industry of India, and protective of the cotton goods made by the Lancashire operatives. Finding that their trade was rapidly falling, both employers and operatives felt it to be their duty to appeal to the Government for justice. They had no desire to take any ungenerous or unfair advantage of their Indian fellow subjects, but they thought they had a right to ask that the great principles of free trade should be applied to the whole empire and not merely to a part, especially when these protective duties were imposed not against a foreign nation but were exclusively aimed at another part of our empire. (Hear, hear.) They respectfully submitted that the commercial policy of the country should be one. (Hear, hear.) They believed the highest interests of nation were promoted by free trade, but they decidedly objected to being brought into unfair competition with their fellow subjects in the East, where the conditions of life, the rate of wages, the absence of educational restrictions, the unlimited hours of labour, and the perfect freedom of action inside the mills, were so entirely against the English with their more artificial and advanced rate of wages, society, and legislation. These conditions were sufficiently against them and in favour of their Indian competitors without prohibitory duties. Their Indian competitors required no exceptional legislation. The wages paid in India were not one-fifth of the amount paid to English operatives. The amount of the working time in England was restricted and ceased on Saturday at mid-day until Monday morning. In India the mills could work every day, including Saturday and Sunday. But he would call attention to the fact that the direct pecuniary result of these duties being added to the already considerable profits of the Indian millowners, raised the price of cotton fabrics to the Indian consumer. Last year he personally inspected some of the best mills in India and he was certain that no legislative protection was necessary to enable the Indian cottonspinner to do more than hold his own against the millowners of Lancashire. (Hear, hear.) But if these duties were levied for purely financial purposes, why should the employers and workpeople of Lancashire alone be called upon to pay them, and that in the worst possible form, by the ruin of their trade? If they had to balance the Indian budget they had better pay in hard cash; but if the Indian financiers would spend more than they could collect, and it was England's duty to make up the deficit, the whole country, and not Lancashire only, should be called upon to pay the amount required. They appealed to His Lordship on behalf of those who were most deeply interested in this great question as affecting the price of their labour and the comfort and welfare of their families. They did so in no party or political spirit, but in the fullest confidence that His Lordship would be anxious to do that which was really just. The workpeople were the greatest sufferers. The employers could take their capital to India, but the workpeople could not do so. They could not stand the climate, nor live upon the wages paid. Their coarse trade was nearly gone, and the finer goods would follow. The operatives were fully aware of the impending danger, and earnestly prayed that native might be done to them and their families. (Hear, hear).

The Marquis of Salisbury, in reply said—Gentlemen, I need not say that I have listened with very great interest to representations which concern the interests and the feelings of so large and so important a class of the community, and which appeal very closely to sympathies which I cherish myself. (Hear, hear.) It is not the first time that I have had the pleasure of communicating with a Lancashire audience upon the subject of these Indian cotton duties, and perhaps, as allusion has been made to my conduct on three times in it, you will allow me to repeat what I said when addressing the Manchester Chamber of Commerce some fourteen months ago. I then expressed my belief that the effect of these duties upon the relative position of the Lancashire and the Indian manufacturer had been exaggerated; that, as was well expressed to-day by Mr. Leigh, the English manufacturer is already handicapped by advantages possessed by his rival of climate and proximity to market and proximity to the source of production, which must be regarded as giving him a very considerable advantage in the race. But while expressing with emphasis this opinion, which I now desire to repeat, I was yet perfectly conscious that this was a duty illegitimate in its character; that it was contrary to whether its effect was great or small, the Lancashire manufacturers had a fair right to complain; and that it was one which could not be looked upon as a permanent source of revenue of the Indian Exchequer. (Hear, hear.) These were the opinions which I entertained at the time, and I must heartily repudiate for the imputation that was made that these were merely civil words addressed to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. (Hear, hear.) They expressed the opinions I entertained; they expressed the policy Her Majesty's Government was prepared to pursue. Well, gentlemen, we had given directions to the Indian Government that before any measure of importance was introduced into the Legislative Council, unless it was a matter of great urgency, they should previously communicate their proposals to us in order that we might require any modification of them that seemed to be necessary. Unfortunately I know now that this order was misunderstood, and to my great surprise on the 6th of August I received intimation by telegraph of an Act of the intention to pass which I had never before had the slightest inkling; that large changes had been made in the Indian tariff, that considerable reductions of import duties had been effected, and that no reduction of the cotton tariff had accompanied them. At the same time, I was informed that an import duty on raw cotton of 5 per cent. had been imposed. Now I have no hesitation in saying that if I had known of the intention to propose that Act before it was proposed, I should have objected to the reduction of any import duties before the cotton duty was dealt with—(hear, hear)—and I should have objected to the import duty on raw cotton as inconsistent with those principles of free trade which this country has followed. (Hear, hear). I have expressed those opinions to the Indian Government. I should be taking up your time, and I should be also, perhaps, detaining myself from a duty which I cannot delay, if I were to enter largely into discussion on the subjects which have been so fully and so ably dwelt upon to-day; but I will merely indicate the points on which I agree, and the points on which I think I differ from some of those whom I have heard. I retain the opinion that the import cotton duties ought to go. I think that they ought to go at some fixed period of time, and that the increasing increase which undoubtedly does take place in the Indian revenue ought to be applied to that purpose (hear, hear); but I am not prepared to recommend that any new tax should be put upon the Indian people for that purpose. (Hear, hear.) In the first place, I do not know what tax could be recommended for the purpose; for, as you know, finding a new tax in India is the philosopher's stone of financiers. (Mr. Jackson—"The income tax.") The income tax I certainly could not undertake to recommended (Laughter.) It has been tried and found a lamentable failure. I can hardly enter here into the reasons or policy of Sir Stafford Northcote's mission to Poona. The letter was posted by Ballia Kondajee, a *Ghatee*, residing at Dhongree, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, and in place of the currency notes he had enclosed blank pieces of paper. Upon enquiry it has been discovered that Ballia, who is an illiterate man, wished to send Rs. 25 to his relatives at Poona, for which purpose he took with him the money in silver and proceeded to a letter-writer named Ismail Sulliman, living at Full Gully on the Bhendy Bazaar Road on Monday, the 13th instant, requesting him to write a letter enclosing the above amount in the same. It being too late on that day to register the letter Ismail promised to send it till the following morning. In the meantime he wrote a letter for Ballia, which was posted on the 13th, intimating to Ballia's friends at Poona, that the amount, Rs. 25, will be sent in a registered letter by the following day's post. Ballia accordingly, on the following day, went again to Ismail Sulliman, who wrote a letter and the Rs. 25 in silver were converted into currency notes by a Marwaree money changer, and the notes were handed to Ismail to be enclosed in the letter, which was done in the presence of Ballia Kondajee. The letter was then addressed and sealed by Ismail Sulliman himself, who accompanied Ballia to the Post Office and registered the letter. On the letter reaching its destination, it was received by the party for whom it was intended, in all outward appearance perfect and not tampered with. The party in Poona appears to have opened the letters in the presence of the postal delivery peon at Poona when it was found that the currency notes had been extracted and blank pieces of paper substituted instead. It now rests with the police to detect the fraud. Ismail Sulliman has been taken into custody on suspicion of having stolen the notes. The cover of the registered letter bears his man's seal in its perfect state, and it is conjectured that in the interval of the night of the 13th and the following morning Ismail must have prepared a letter which with the pieces of paper he placed in an envelope resembling the envelope which contained the notes and thus artfully stole the money.

A LECTURER BY A LEARNED PUNDIT.—A correspondent sends us the following:—The second lecture of Pundit Dayanund Saraswati Swamy, after his recent return from Gujerat, came off on Sunday last (12th March). The audience was larger than on the previous occasion—Mr. Hurrychund Chintaman and several Mahratta gentlemen having attended the Arya Somaj for the first time. The subject of the lecture was the "Punchayatan Poonjah," or the reverence towards the five—viz, the mother, the father, the Acharya, the Atithi, and the God. He treated the subject with considerable warmth and eloquence, reflecting with impressive effect on the audience on its pseudo namesake now in vogue among all the Brahminical worshippers of idolatry. According to these, the "Punchayatan Poonjah" refers to the worship of the five idols of Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, Gunpati, and the Bhawani. The Swamy grew very warm while expatiating upon the evil results arising from the sectarianism to which the worship of these gods have driven its votaries. He dwelt particularly upon the discordance of feelings obtaining in a Hindoo house on account of a love for the *Durahun* of these idols every hour of the day, as also upon the diminution of reverence for the parents by the children, and *vice versa*; and also upon the want of love between a husband and a wife, and of brothers among themselves. He refuted the prevalent notion among a particular sect of reformers, who hold that the promulgators of every doctrinal creed were moved with the best of motives—for instance Boudhs, Sunkracharyas, Chaitna, Valabhacharya Ramahooj, Rama Nanda and Sejah Nund, who, according to them, sprung up at the fullness of time to remove abuses of the time, but whose followers have forgotten the precepts and converted their tenets to conduce to their personal comfort and benefit. He concluded the interesting lecture by impressing upon the audience the cardinal virtues of the Aryans and of the Rishis of old—truth, valour, justice and chastity. Messrs Anna Martand Joshi, Atmaram Bapu Dalvi and a Parsee gentleman, made observations on the Swamy's lecture, and enlisted his disinterested labour spent by him in the cause of humanity which was open to be copied by every true lover of his race and nation. The president of the Arya Somaj (Mr. Girdharlal D. Kothari, LL. B., Vakil, High Court) adjourned the Somaj with a few remarks shewing that the Indian intellect was no way inferior to the European intellect; and though India has been subjected to foreign rule, she has enjoyed still an intellectual supremacy over her conquerors as Greece did over imperial Rome at the time of her pristine glory. Rome having derived all the historians and philosophers, learned in the Greek lore. In short, although Greece was politically conquered by the Romans, yet the Romans were subdued by the Greeks in philosophy, literature, and arts which were borrowed by them. After the recitation and singing of the usual solemn hymn, the meeting separated at 8 P.M.

NOAH'S ARK.—We are told that the ships of Solomon which sailed from Ezion-Geber down the Red Sea to the coast of Africa, the Persian Gulf, and India, brought back ivory and apes and peacocks besides the precious metals. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, returning from India to a country that Solomon with all his research was probably ignorant of, takes with him a menagerie of wild animals, so that the Serapis becomes another Noah's ark, almost.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE TITLE OF EMPRESS.—We are of those who fail to see the propriety of the title Empress of India, in the case of H. M. the Queen. We understand by Emperor one whose personal will and sentiments have something to do with the Government. It is true there have been emperors who were not disposed to trouble themselves much about the government of their states; but even then it was understood that they had the power to interpose when they pleased. Now in the case of the English monarch, the policy of the country, the making of laws, the method of rule—almost all in fact that we understand by government—are determined by Parliament and by Cabinet that has a majority in Parliament. It is of very little consequence what the predilections or views of the Queen are on any public question; these have less to do with the government of the country than the opinions of a member of the House of Commons have. If this is so in England, it is certainly not less so in India. Does anybody suppose that when Lord Salisbury wrote so sapiently the other day to the Viceroy about a measure recently passed in India, he was expressing the mind of Her Majesty? The title of Empress, would, it seems to us, only confuse the natives of India the more, in their endeavour to understand how this country is governed. —*Ibid.*

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment on Saturday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each from Friday morning to Saturday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital, 43 under treatment, no admissions, 1 discharged and no deaths. At the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, 6 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 29 under treatment, 2 admissions, 1 discharged and no deaths. The number of deaths from small-pox registered on Saturday was 31, of whom were 18 Hindoos, 4 Mahomedans, 1 Parsee, 2 Europeans, 1 Indo-Briton, and 5 native Christians. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Fort, 1; Colaba, 1; Esplanade, 1, Market, 2; Mandvie, 1; Chuckla, 1; Oomercarry, 1; Dongree, 1; Dhobie Talao, 3; Funneswady, 2; Bhoolesbwur, 3; Kharra Talao, 2; Coombarwara, 1; Khetwady, 1; Mazgon, 3; Tarwarree, 1; Camateepoora, 3; Byculla, 1; and Parell, 2. The number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning (Sunday) in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Saturday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital 36 under treatment, no admissions, 7 discharged and no deaths. At the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, 6 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths At the European General Hospital, 32 under treatment, 3 admissions, no discharges and no deaths.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. TRAVANCORE, Captain W. B. Andrews, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Miss C M Holland	Mr R Harwood
Mrs Reid and two children	Mrs Anne Neill
Mr P S T MacEwan	Mr W Cushing
Mr J E P Steele	Mr S A Bagram
Mrs E T Candy and infant	Mr A F Woodburn
Mr and Mrs Clement Wilkinson and infant	Mr J F Fleet.

FOR BRINDISI.

Lt-ut-Col and Mrs E M Playfair	Mr A G B Graham
A Lady and Gentleman	Col J S Kemball
Mrs Spilling	Mr Edward Johnston
Miss Edmond	Col Fife, R E
Mr MacMeekin	A Lady
Mr Steel	Mr S C Osanne
	Mr T Longmuir.

FOR SUEZ.

A Gentleman	Mr Headenfield
Mr Danks	Mr F Price.

FOR ADEN.

Mr and Mrs Rustomjee Sorabjee	Mr Merjeebhoy K Kharas
Mr and Mrs Byramjee D Banajee	Mr Rustomjee B Kharas
	Mr Cowasjee B Kharas
	Major G G Hannen.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL'S CLAIM AGAINST PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

AT the High Court on Saturday last, the matter of a summons and a cross-summons in the above claim was resumed for discussion before Mr. Justice Green. The summons, dated 15th January, 1876, was taken out by Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, the official liquidator, requiring Mr. Premchund Roychund, one of the purchasers of the assets of the association, to show c

SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 8th instant are published for general information :—

Kurrachee.—Rain in Kohistan, Dadu and Kotri. Severe dust-storm in Kurrachee on Saturday evening. Weather cloudy; rain expected. Rabi being harvested. Crops in five talukas attacked by insects, in four by blight.

Shikarpore.—Rain general on 3rd and 4th.

Hyderabad.—Reaping of rabi commenced. Weather cloudy; rain threatening. Cattle-disease in Badin Taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain 26 cents; fall beneficial. Oil-seed crops ripening; quality fair: market active.

Ahmedabad.—Cholera disappeared from Dhandhuka and is decreasing in Viramgaum.

Kaira.—Rabi crops mostly harvested.

Surat.—Eleven fatal cholera cases in the city.

Broach.—In Jambusar cotton pods slightly damaged owing to unseasonable rain.

Khandeish.—Reaping of rabi nearly completed. Export of full-pressed cotton bales from Jalgaon from 1st November 1875 to 29th February 1876, 24,842 bales; rate 40. Fever in Pimpalner and Chopra talukas.

Nasik.—Rabi crops middling; reaping progressing.

Tanna.—Reaping of rabi progressing; prospects fair. Small-pox in town of Tanna.

Poona.—Rabi crops nearly harvested. Weather continues hot. Small-pox prevails. Public health generally good.

Ahmednuggur.—No change.

Sholapore.—Cattle-disease in Malsiras. Health good.

Satara.—No change in the state of crops. Cattle-disease slightly prevalent in Tasgaum.

Belgaum.—Cholera prevails slightly throughout district. Cotton prospects indifferent.

Dharwar.—Cotton picking progressing. Fever continues in seven talukas causing mortality. Cholera in nine and cattle-disease in almost every taluka.

Kanara.—Cultivation favourable. Cholera continues above Ghat.

Kaladghi.—Rabi nearly reaped. Cotton picking progressing. Ten deaths from cholera.

Rajkote.—Health generally good. Cholera in Morvi taluka, cases 248, deaths 74; in Rajkote cases 5, deaths 3.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm. Cotton-ginning commenced. Cholera cases 20; deaths 7.

Baroda.—Picking of cotton and harvesting of kharif crops continues.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 6th instant.) Rabi crops in ears. Small-pox and chicken-pox prevail in Alibag.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 29th ultimo) Rabi crops generally good; reaping commenced. Six deaths from cholera in Ratnagiri taluka.

General Remarks.—General fall of rain in Sind. Harvest progressing generally. Cholera in Rajkote, Wadhwan, Surat, and Southern Mahratta Country continues. Small-pox in Bombay, Tanna, and Poona.

WEDDING OF MISS ROBINSON AND CAPTAIN WILLOUGHBY, A. D. C.

On Wednesday afternoon, at half past four o'clock, the marriage of Miss Robinson, the eldest daughter of Sir William Robinson, K.C.S.I., to Captain Robert Frederick Willoughby, A. D. C. to His Grace the Governor, was celebrated at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, when there was a very large attendance of Madras Society, including the Duke of Buckingham and the whole of the Government House party. The bride was chief. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Rev. D. Fenn. The bride's dress was of rich white satin, trimmed with brussels lace, tulle and bunches of white ribbon and orange blossom with orange blossom wreath and tulle veil. The six bride's maids were three and three, dresses of pale primrose and violet muslin, respectively, over batiste of the same colour, kilted flounces, edged with white lace, bunches of ribbon and flowers, respectively, primroses and violets, to match white chip hats, trimmed with muslin to match the dress, and primroses or violets. After the ceremony had been performed the company proceeded to Sir William Robinson's house, at Teynampet, where a large number of elegant and valuable presents made to the bride were laid out for inspection by her friends. Among these were, a diamond half hoop ring, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Macfadyen; an emerald and ruby locket, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot; a pearl and diamond bracelet, by Mr J.W. Arbuthnot; a silver claret jug, by Col. and Mrs. Hearn; a tea and coffee service, by Mr. H.R. Arbuthnot; a frosted silver and gold centre piece, with two side dishes to match, by Major Hobart and Captain Hadaway; an onyx album by Mr. and Mrs. G. Arbuthnot, Jr.; a magni ficent bashmere shawl, by His Grace the Duke of Buckingham; and a large four branched centre piece, by Mr. and Miss Coleman; besides many others as well worthy of mention. The Governor's band attended at Sir William's house, and played at intervals during the proceedings. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Mr. Macfadyen, and other toasts followed in due succession. These proceedings over, the happy couple were driven off, amid showers of good wishes, in one of the Governor's carriages, to Guindy Park, which had been placed at their disposal, and whence they proceed to-morrow evening to Coonoor.—*Madras Times.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

DISMOUNTED INFANTRY.

(Army and Navy Gazette.)

"X X X." says:—"I was glad to see in the papers the other day that Gen. Lord Mark Kerr did, in his letter, qualify the terms in which he was reported to have spoken of the dismounted drill for Cavalry proposed by Capt. Hogg, adjutant of the Poona Horse, in which the great point is one man being able to lead, at a gallop, and control four or five riderless horses. I have had many opportunities of seeing leading drill in all its phases, and I consider that although men and horses may be taught and drilled well enough to perform these duties and look pretty on a field day, the system would utterly break down on service, when casualties among men and horses have to be filled up in the best way possible, and when a raw hand not be able, in my opinion, to control five new and, perhaps, undrilled remounts, and there is no time on service to be spared for drill of this sort. I am afraid there is an inclination now-a-days to make a great deal too much of this new idea of Cavalry fighting on foot, and thus taking them out of their proper sphere. The great use of teaching Cavalry to be able to fight on foot, with a portion of them only dismounted, appears to me simple, and should, I think, be confined to certain conditions which may occur on service and are these:—1st. Rushing forward to seize some favourable position (which Infantry could not reach rapidly enough), and throwing a few men in to hold it till the slowly moving Infantry can come up, the mounted escort with the led horses returning rapidly under protection of the Infantry, out of fire, and moving up behind them; then, when the Infantry had reached the position thus temporarily held by the dismounted Cavalry, the latter would at once return to their horses and resume their proper duties. 2nd. When covering the retreat of an army or coming to any favourable position, the requisite number of men could be dismounted to hold it (the led horses being near under cover), and thus check the advance of pursuing Cavalry, and detaining them till the arrival of their Infantry when they could mount and be off before the enemy could tell whether they had evacuated the position. By this means they would gain time for the army, and keep off the harassing attacks of Cavalry on retreating Artillery and Infantry. 3rd. When an advanced guard or patrolling duties seeking for information, they may come suddenly on or surprise some scantily defended position; by dismounting a force, and rapidly attacking, they may carry it, and perhaps gain some signal advantage by the unforeseen attack. Only on these and similar occasions should Cavalry, I think, be employed on foot, for their very weapons place them at a fearful disadvatnage when engaged with Infantry. In executing these attacks and defensive movements, the rapidity with which men can dismount and mount, and led horses can be brought up and taken away, is the great desideratum, and this, in my opinion, can only be obtained when the mounted men have complete control over the led horses, and this cannot be when they have four or five horses besides their own to manage. Again, look to the case when they or some of their horses are disabled—five men at least are without horses, and that, perhaps, at a critical moment. On the other hand, with one horse only in hand, if it be disabled, they can drop it at once, and assist the rider out of the fray, and if the man with the led horse be disabled, it only renders another man helpless. If it be so necessary to have a body of mounted Infantry, it must be quite a differently organised body of men to dragoons. What it should be termed, or how organised, is not necessary to expatiate on in this letter. My only hope is that the authorities at the head of the Army will not allow themselves to be led away by the theoretical proposals of a few until they have been thoroughly and fairly tried under conditions as nearly approaching those of actual service as possible, and in the meantime will not spoil a splendid service (the finest in the world as to material) by trying to make it combine the qualities of two arms so utterly different in every respect as Cavalry and Infantry."

As this subject is one of importance, we should be pleased if others interested in the question would give us benefit of their views.—Ed. *A.* and *N. A.*]

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CIRCULARS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 22.

Mr. Whitbread moved his two Resolutions on the Fugitive Slave Circulars, which declare that a slave once admitted to the protection of the British Flag should be treated as free while on board Her Majesty's ships, and that an Address be presented to the Crown praying for the revocation of all Circulars and Instructions contravening this Rule. He disclaimed at the outset any desire to make a Party question of it or to exculpate one Government at the expense of another. He maintained as the reason for his motion that the conjoint effect of all the Circulars and Instructions made it imperative for Parliament to intervene and lay down a clear line of policy. As to slaves taken on board on the High Seas the law had never been doubted except by the First Circular and he confined himself, therefore, mainly to the reception and treatment of slaves on board Her Majesty's ships in foreign waters. Under the first head he maintained that the Circular surrendered the exterritoriality of our public ships, and he entered into a minute verbal criticism of the Second Circular to show that at every possible point it leaned against the side of freedom. Admitting that domestic slavery must be attacked as an institution and not by regulations merely affecting individuals, he asked for a return to the old system, by which the discretion and responsibility of our ships should be transferred. Who, he asked, had called for the Circular?—to which Mr. Hardy replied "Lord Northbrook;" but Mr. Whitbread preferred to believe it was the lawyers who wanted a Circular to save themselves trouble. A Royal Commission, he believed, was quite unnecessary; and if the Government found themselves hampered by their lawyers he appealed to the independent members to assert our traditionary anti-slavery policy.

Mr. Hanbury moved, as an amendment, that it is desirable to await further information from the Report of a Royal Commission as to past instructions to Naval Officers, the international obligations of the country, and the attitude of other countries in regard to the treatment of domestic slaves received on board national ships. After hearing testimony to the moderation with which Mr. Whitbread had dealt with the question, he argued that we should not act solely on generous impulses fanned by Party animosity. He gave up the First Circular altogether, but with regard to the second he maintained that it went further in favour of the slave than the Instructions of preceding Governments. In fact, the Government could have gone no further, hampered as they were by International Law and the proceedings of their predecessors. The only occasion on which Fugitive Slaves had actually been surrendered was by order, of some Leader of the Party opposite. To illustrate this he read despatches from Lord Palmerston and Lord Clarendon, and he particularly referred to the Instructions of 1865, and the Act passed by the late Government in 1873, which had swept away all the machinery for compensating the slaveholder and providing for the slave. In the present state of International Law and the existing Instructions it was not possible to decide off hand, and a Royal Commission was absolutely necessary to enable the Government to act efficiently and justly.

Mr. Forster admitted that Lord Clarendon's Letter, which he much regretted, made it impossible for the late Government to treat this motion as a Party attack, and for that reason there could be nothing humiliating in the present Government accepting Mr. Whitbread's Resolution. It laid down a principle to which nobody could object and the commission was quite unnecessary for all the information it was to obtain was already well known. As to the attitude of foreign nations, he could see no reason why it should affect our action. Moreover, the Commission would be dangerous, because it would prevent the Circular being withdrawn, and its Report would fetter the Government in their ultimate action.

The Attorney General explained that when the Law Officers were first consulted on the subject Sir J. Karslake and Sir R. Baggallay were in office, and in forming their opinion they had the assistance of Dr. Deane, the standing Counsel of the Foreign Office. Subsequently he was consulted, and gave his adhesion to the legal doctrine laid down in their letter. Sir John, therefore, defended the First Circular and the legal doctrines on which it was founded, and controverted the popular notion about the deck of a British ship being British ground, on which the motion was based. If it was good for fugitive slaves it was good for escaped felons, and there was so much difficulty and so many inconveniences about the policy recommended in the motion that it ought not to be adopted without inquiry. The Second Circular, no doubt, was more favourable to the slave, but he ridiculed the suggestion that either was intended to serve the interest of the slave trader.

Sir John Kay, speaking as an officer who had served under these Instructions, said that Naval Officers were generally of opinion that if a slave came on board a British ship he was free, and the commander was liable to consequences if he was removed. But practically the event never happened—the officer who permitted strangers to come on board without his permission would deserve to be court-martialled. He approved the Royal Commission, but recommended the suspension of the Circular in the meantime.

Mr. Ashley maintained that to reject the motion would be to abet slaveholding.

Mr. Morgan argued in favour of the exterritoriality of British men-of-war in foreign ports.

Mr. A. Mills dwelt on the Act of 1873, passed by the late Government, which had put Fugitive Slaves in a worse position than before. Mr. W. Holms spoke in favour of the motion, and Mr. Ritchie supported the Amendment.

Sir H. James, defending the late Government from the counter attacks of Mr. Hanbury and Mr. A. Mills, admitted that Lord Clarendon's letter was not consonant with the Resolution, but that, he maintained, was an argument why the Ministerialists should join in the Resolution. But there was this distinction, that the Second Circular was a proclamation to all the world, while Lord Clarendon's Letter was never seen by the Law Officers nor any member of the Cabinet. As to the Act of 1873, the present Government, not having objected to it, were responsible for it as private members. Acknowledging the manliness with which the Attorney-General had defended the First Circular, he pointed out that he was already answered by Lord Cairns and Mr. Disraeli, and if it was right the Second Circular was a gross breach of International Law. But, under any circumstances, it contained obligations in favour of slaveholders which we were not called on to sanction. He admitted that the exterritoriality of a ship of war was subject to qualifications, but though international courtesy might call upon the captain of a ship to assist in carrying out the law of a place he never could be asked to enforce a condition so abhorrent to this people as slavery. That was the object of the Resolution—that we should not be compelled to enforce slavery. There was no law at all in the Second Circular and no doubt purposely. Sir Henry touched next on the policy of the Circular, compared it with the more humane and liberal instructions as to political refugees and pretended that whatever might be the result of the vote the Circular was dead from this moment, and never could be acted on.

Mr. Hardy remarked that Sir H. James had not denied that the Second Circular was in conformity with the law, and it was the law which the Government had to defend. Arguing in support of the Circular, Mr. Hardy maintained that the exterritoriality of a public ship was not perfect, quoting "Historicus" in illustration of the nuisance a public ship acting on the contrary assumption must become, and pointing out that a desire not to offend is an important part of our relations with foreign countries. He cited also Dr. Lushington to show that we had recognized domestic slavery. Further than that, the Act of 1873, passed by the late Government, actually recognized and compelled the surrender of slaves; but the Resolution, which laid down no definite rule at all to guide Naval Officers, would not in the least touch the slaves who were dealt with under that Act. To the question, Why was the Circular issued? he replied by quotations from the recently-issued Parliamentary Papers, illustrating the confused state of things in the Persian Gulf, and the absolute necessity for giving specific directions to our commanders. We were bound in this matter, he urged, by Treaties, by International Law, and by Acts of Parliament, which could not be set aside by a Resolution of the House of Commons. The Royal Commission would inform the public mind of the difficulties which lay in the way of the immediate extinction of slavery, and would show that the Government, in taking this step openly and above board, had acted in the interests of personal liberty, and had done their duty as Englishmen and English Ministers.

On the motion of Mr. Herschell, the Debate was adjourned until Thursday night.

The House adjourned at a quarter-past 12 o'clock

FEBRUARY 23.

The adjourned debate on the Fugitive Slave Circular was resumed by

Mr. Herschell, who defended the course taken by the late Government, and argued that the Act of 1873 had really no bearing on the question. Both sides, he admitted, lived in glass houses, but to throw the other side which began to throw stones. On a British ship, he maintained, only British law could be enforced, and the Circular itself admitted that there were circumstances in which Naval Commanders were not bound to aid in enforcing the municipal law of the port. There was nothing in international law which limited these cases to the preservation of human life, and a Commander might refuse to enforce any municipal law which would shock humanity. The wisest course would be to leave these cases entirely to the discretion of the commanding officer, and if this country, which had made so much of international law, declared that it would not surrender slaves who had been taken on board a British ship, the doctrine would be accepted by other nations. Of the Royal Commission Mr. Herschell strongly disapproved, believing that it would lead to delay and danger.

Mr. Gorst asserted that the anti-slavery policy of the country had been first reversed by Liberal Governments, and the fault attributable to the present Government was too great caution in correcting what had been done by their predecessors. To prove this, Mr. Gorst read despatches from the Foreign Office in Lord Clarendon's time, and related the history of various cases in which Naval Officers had been censured or carrying away fugitive slaves.

Mr. Forsyth, speaking from the Conservative Benches expressed his regret that the Circular was not to be suspended while the Royal Commission was sitting. There was nothing, he argued, in international law or the comity of nations which required us to surrender a fugitive slave.

Mr. Pease supported the resolution.

Lord Eslington earnestly deprecated a division which would place both Parties, especially the Conservative Party, in a false position. Both had one common object, if any clever person would show them a common way to it. But the appointment of a Commission was quite inconsistent with the Circular, and he suggested that the Circular should at least be suspended.

Mr. Waddy asserted that the time had arrived when we should declare war against slavery, that we should refuse to recognize it, and should sweep away all precedents, treaties, and statutes to the contrary.

Mr. Bentinck thought that if this were not a party vote it looked very like one, but the best way to prove that it was not would be to withdraw the motion, more especially as a division would create an impression that there was one party in the country in favour of slavery and another against it. The only mode of settling the question was by a Royal Commission; but, above all, the Government ought not to leave their Naval Commanders without precise instructions.

Mr. Stansfeld replied to the argument that the Government was hampered by the acts of its predecessors, and examined the cases cited by Mr. Gorst. Though he admitted that the Second Circular was within the law, it imposed on us greater obligations than we were bound to undertake, and he predicted its certain and speedy withdrawal.

Mr. Gibson argued that the doctrine of exterritoriality had been carried too far, and pointed out various cases in which the slave did not attain the *status* of a free man by making his way on board a British ship. The Act of 1873 directly negatived this proposition, and the Resolution made no provision for cases of this kind.

Sir William Harcourt, deprecating recrimination, maintained that the question at issue was the position of the slave on board a British man-of-war, and the Act of 1873 had nothing to do with it, and had changed nothing in our legislation with regard to the slave. As a matter of law we were under no obligation to surrender a slave who has been taken on board one of the Queen's ships, and as a matter of policy we ought not to do so. Arguing the question of exterritoriality, Sir William censured the recklessness with which the principle of the immunity of Queen's ships had been sacrificed. The comity of nations did not compel us to enforce slavery in a foreign port, and while admitting that foreign nations may prescribe the conditions on which they will admit our ships into their ports, he pointed out that we ourselves might also declare on what terms we would accept their hospitality. To pass Mr. Whitbread's Resolution would be to give notice to slave-holding Powers that we did not intend to restore their slaves, and they would be bound by it if they admitted our ships into their ports. The Second Circular was skilfully drawn so as to evade laying down any precise principle of law; but if the Government believed it to be good law why did they not stand by it? Why did they not meet the motion by a direct negative instead of appointing a Commission, which would lead to delay, and would certainly be a stumbling block in the ultimate settlement of the question?

The Solicitor-General for Ireland insisted that a question of this magnitude should not be settled in the excitement created by the eagerness of a frozen out opposition to make political capital out of it. He denied that the immunity of the ship-of-war was in any way sacrificed, or that the Circular compelled a Naval Commander to enforce slavery. Our policy towards the slave-holding Powers had been to bring about a better state of feeling, which would in time lead to the eradication of slavery; but a sudden change to harsh measures would, he argued, defer this desired consummation. In the circumstances, he held that the appointment of a Royal Commission was the most judicious course.

The Marquis of Hartington asserted that the motion expressed the opinion of the country with regard to the reception and treatment of fugitive slaves, and that it laid down nothing contrary to international law, or to treaty obligations. Although the First Circular had been abandoned, its policy was still maintained, and was defended by the arguments used on the other side. In defence of Lord Clarendon's instructions he pointed out that most of them had been published in the Slave Trade Papers of the time and had not been secret. If it was desired to make this Resolution a party matter he did not object; but he reminded the Ministerialists that if the Opposition had tobear the responsibility of Lord Clarendon's letters they would have to answer for the two Circulars.

Mr. Disraeli remarked that Ministers after the representations which they had received from the Government of India had no alternative but to frame Instructions for the guidance of our Naval Officers. He reminded the House that the policy of Lord Palmerston and Lord Clarendon was to bring about the abolition of the Slave Trade by a series of Treaties which engaged to respect the institution of domestic slavery. The letters, therefore, of Lord Clarendon, instead of being a mere casual inadvertence, as Mr. Forster had represented them, were parts of an important policy and a serious diplomatic correspondence, and he took the opportunity of vindicating the reputation of Lord Clarendon, which his old colleagues were ready to sacrifice for the sake of putting the Government in the minority. Even if the resolution were carried, it could not change international law nor municipal law. On the oft-reiterated assurance that this was not a Party motion, Mr. Disraeli made some scornful and bitterly sarcastic comments, and wound up by remarking that the debate had convinced him more than ever of the wisdom of appointing a Royal Commission.

Major O'Gorman, in a humorous and characteristic speech, announced his intention of supporting the Government and Mr. Sullivan expressed a hope that his example would not be followed by other Irish members.

The Division was then taken and Mr. Whitbread's motion was negatived by a majority of 45—293 to 248, the result being hailed by both sides with much cheering. Mr. Hanbury's amendment thus became the main question, and Mr. Fawcett moved, as an addition to it, a proviso that the second Circular and Lord Clarendon's East India Station Order of 1871 shall be suspended.

Mr. Disraeli objected that to suspend these Instructions would revive the objectionable Provisional Orders devised by the Indian Government, and would, in fact, be a reversal of the vote just given.

On a second Division being taken, Mr. Fawcett's amendment was rejected by 290 to 245, and Mr. Hanbury's Resolution having been agreed to, the House adjourned at 20 minutes to 3 o'clock.

PICKINGS FROM THE "PUNCH."—Feb. 26

ORTHOGRAPHICAL POLISH.—The thing to rub up your orthography with—Bees' whacks.

VETO.

"Shall we—a—sit down?" "I should like to; but my dressemaker says I mustn't!"

NOT A BAD INTERPRETATION.

Inquisitive Small Boy. Papa, what does Fugitive mean?

Papa. (Consulting Nuttall's Dictionary). "Not tenable—not durable—volatile—short-lived."

Little Boy. Then, does Fugitive Slave Circular mean Short-lived Slave Circular?

DISTRACTING.

Customer. "What did you think of the Bishop's Sermon on Sunday, Mr. Wigsby?"

Hairdresser. "Well, really, Sir, there was a Gent a-settin' in front o' me as 'ad his 'air parted that crooked I couldn't 'ear a word!"

THE RULING PASSION.

Prison Chaplain (charged to report on convict's religious knowledge). "Do you know the commandments?"

Prisoner. "Yes, Sir."

Prison Chaplain. "Say the eighth."

Prisoner (promptly). "Thou shalt do no manner of work; thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter," &c.

A POLITICAL DIFFICULTY.

Sir,—I am not much of a paper-reader or a politician, but occasionally I glance at the Debates. Whenever I do, I am sure to see a heading, "Offences against the Person Bill," as a subject of discussion in Parliament. All I want to learn, Sir, is, who is the "Person Bill" here alluded to? Who offends against him? Is it a measure for the protection of "the people's William?" Is *he* a "the Person Bill?" Explain, and oblige,—Yours,

DUNDERHEAD.

HYMN TO VICTORIA.

(After Ben Jonson.)

Queen or Empress, Lady fair,
Sovran of the swelling deep,
Who, in distant Orient air,
Dost the sway of nations keep?
Must we, changing style with scene,
Hail an Empress in our Queen?

Where the tiger haunts the glade,
Where the mystic Ganges flows,
Where we English, unafraid,
Govern friends who once were foes,
There thy power is felt, unseen,
There men bow to England's Queen.

Lay the imperial style apart;
Leave it to the lords of legions:
Queen in every English heart,
Be thou Queen in Eastern regions.
Keep thy style and state serene—
Who so great as India's Queen?

A MEMBER'S LAMENT.

Dull is an essay on the Vatican,
Even by Gladstone written; dull the day
When nought save fog in street and square you scan,
And e'en policemen fail to find their way;
Dull is Kenealy, with his bounce and ban;
Dull is the farce Home Ruler's blatant bray;
Greatly I fear—how sad is the confession!—
We're settling down to dulness, for the Session.

Look at the Premier's countenance of lassitude!
Might he not be a worn-out, weary Sphinx,
Gazing o'er deserts dim of Tory crassitude,
Where from Wit's fount no weary traveller drinks?
If with Lavater-lens you tried to glean it, you'd
Discern that chiefly it repose he thinks:
Roi fainéant he, who finds it a relief
That hostile hordes have lost their mightiest Chief.

That Chieftain, who of yore for battle lusted,
And hurled invective's javelin swift and straight,
Being by many followers mistrusted,
Quietly bowed to the decree of fate.
We know full well if his bright wit unrusted,
Will starlike shine again in hot debate,
Or if, heroic shade, he means to dwell
Henceforth in Homer's field of asphodel.

If Chiefs are dull, their subs are duller still,
Dullest of all the great financial topic:
Adown the steep inevitable hill
Egypt descends, and we, with philanthropic
Ardour, send Cave & Co. to stave off spill:
Creditors' chances shrink to microscopic,
And when the crash comes, 'twill be found, I fear,
Pharaoh was not the last lost Charioteer.

Vain to lament, Jeremiads will not bring
Disraeli's brilliance back, or Gladstone's fire,
To Bright's strong words their ancient clarion-ring,
To Lowe the wit-flash and ironic ire.
E'en warbling Whalley has forgot to sing;
And coarse Kenealy's torpid in his mire;
Dull are the Parliamentary hours. To vary 'em,
I'll try a quiet stroll in the Aquarium.

TEACHING BY EXAMPLES.

(For the Use of Parents and Guardians.)

There is no feature of the rising generation more striking than the disposition to intelligent doubt, sometimes miscalled scepticism, and their unwillingness to accept the *ipse-dixits* of authority. Mr. *Punch*, having been lately invited to put a friend's child through a historical examination, was so struck with the result, that he has recorded both questions and answers as subjoined.

General History.

Q. What do you know about Romulus?

A. He was a purely mythical personage, whose actions were so excessively stupid that I have not burdened my memory with them.

Q. What was the character of Nero?

A. Humane, gentle, and refined. The assertions as to his cruelty and madness are calumnies invented by his friends.

Q. Who was Homer?

A. A Grecian Mrs. Harris. The Iliad and the Odyssey were street songs of the period—an ancient parallel to "Lord Bateman," or "Tommy make Room for your Uncle," or ——

Q. Let us try elsewhere. Who was William Tell?

A. He never existed—save as the hero of a German play or an Italian opera.

Q. We will come to our own country. What is your view of King Arthur?

A. King Arthur is a solar myth, like Hercules, Thor, Vishnu, and generally all the so-called gods, demigods, and founders of religions.

Q. Did not King Alfred suffer the cakes to burn in the neatherd's hut?

A. Oh dear, no! The story was invented for the benefit of Royal Academicians hard up for a subject.

Q. What did the spider suggest to Robert Bruce?

A. Squashing it.

Q. Tell me what you know about Henry the Eighth?

A. He was amiable, kind, and forbearing to a most aggravating set of wives, and a strict respecter of legality.

Q. Why is the epithet "glorious" usually applied to "Queen Bess?"

A. It is hard to say. Queen Elizabeth was a mean, tricky, and avaricious character, principally remarkable for doing her Ministers out of their money, and cheating her sailors of their victuals and beer. I need hardly add, that her private character won't bear looking into.

Q. Comment on the genius of Shakspeare.

A. He hadn't any. That he was uncommonly clever I do not deny, because he is the one theatrical person on record who realised a fortune by management. If he had lived now, it is probable that he would have gone the greatest lengths in the way of sensation drama, burlesque, and opera-bouffe.

Q. This is startling. Who on earth then do you suppose *did* write what we are accustomed to call Shakspeare?

A. Certainly not Shakspeare, as we know that he couldn't write his own name twice alike. For my own part, I lean to the Baconian theory, but refuse to commit myself.

Q. Good heavens! How old are you?

A. If you believe the testimony of my parents—which the experience of life thus far has taught me is rash—I am four years six months and three days old.

Q. What are you?

A. I cannot say that I have yet made up my mind, but, as at present informed, I incline to the belief that my generation was spontaneous, that my bodily substance, in its simplest expression, is protoplasm in the form of germ-cells; that my actions are automatic, my motives cerebro-spinal, and my ancestors anthropoid apes in their later generations, ascidians or bacteria in their earlier.

[Exit Examiner, hastily.

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